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## More Troops Patrol Paris As Bomb Threats Rise

### Government Also Warns All Citizens Still Left in Algeria to Return Home

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The French government sent hundreds more soldiers into the streets of Paris on Wednesday and warned any French citizens still in Algeria to leave for their own safety after Islamic terrorists reportedly threatened further bombings here unless Paris halted all aid to Algeria.

A homemade bomb in an underground commuter train wounded 29 people, five of them gravely, on Tuesday, and French authorities said it was the eighth in a series of terrorist acts carried out by the Armed Islamic Group, which is fighting to overthrow Algeria's military government in a struggle that has taken from 30,000 to 40,000 lives.

More bomb threats delayed train and subway service in the capital on Wednesday, and an Arabic-language daily published in London, Al Sharq al Awsat, reported that the Armed Islamic Group was threatening more violence unless France met four demands.

These were to close its embassy in Algiers, cut off \$1.2 million a year in aid to

Algeria, denounce the November presidential elections there as a sham and cancel President Jacques Chirac's plans to see his Algerian counterpart at the United Nations in New York this weekend, the newspaper said. Earlier, the group had suggested that Mr. Chirac convert to Islam.

French officials declined to comment on the latest demands, but the Foreign Ministry renewed calls to all French citizens still in Algeria to leave unless their presence was absolutely necessary and warned French journalists not to try to cover the Nov. 16 elections.

The vote is being boycotted by the Islamic Salvation Front, an umbrella organization whose impending victory in parliamentary elections in 1992 was prevented when the military called off the vote. The Armed Islamic Group has demanded that all foreigners leave the country and has singled out foreigners living in Algeria for assassination.

French authorities estimate that there are about 1,500 French nationals in Algeria, including several hundred oil and gas pipeline employees who work under Algerian government military protection, plus 10,000 Algerians with French passports.

Mr. Chirac's plan to talk with Algeria's president, Liamine Zeroual, the likely winner in the November elections, has emerged as a bone of contention. Mr. Chirac has made going ahead with the meeting a symbol of French defiance of terrorist intimidation.

The opposition Socialist leader, Lionel Jospin, said talks with Mr. Zeroual were "not opportune" now, and another Socialist politician questioned publicly why Mr. Chirac had chosen to "bail out" the Algerian leader by seeing him.

In response, the French government spokesman, François Baroin, said: "Jacques Chirac does not want to bail out anybody, or to interfere in any country, but to consider that the solution is political and should be the fruit of dialogue among all the forces that reject violence."

Algerian elections, in Mr. Chirac's view, should be "as democratic as possible." Mr. Baroin said, and legislative elections should follow the presidential vote.

French officials have long feared an extension of the Algerian civil war to their own shores, where about 5 million Muslims live.

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ALMOST PERFECT — Saddam Hussein acknowledging supporters Wednesday in Baghdad in his first appearance since receiving 99.96 support in a referendum. For all his power, he hasn't overcome the effect of sanctions. Page 7.

## Germany Is Losing the Cold War in Court

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — In a decision that underscored the difficulties prosecutors face in winning convictions of former East German leaders, the country's top appeals court threw out a guilty verdict on Wednesday against the former chief of East Germany's foreign intelligence service, Marcus Wolf, and ordered a new trial.

Mr. Wolf, a legendary figure who was East Germany's spymaster for more than 30 years, was convicted in 1993 of treason and sentenced to six years in jail. But the Federal Criminal Court ruled Wednesday that he could not be jailed for directing operations that were permissible under East German law.

Mr. Wolf's case is one of several that are going poorly for prosecutors, leading many Germans to conclude that their legal

system is incapable of redressing injustices committed in East Germany.

"The law is simply not written for crimes like these," said Uta Fölster, a spokeswoman for Berlin prosecutors. "Laws are designed to punish individuals, not regimes or governments. But especially in light of the fact that so little was done in this country to prosecute criminals from the Nazi period, we feel obligated to make at least an effort."

But some people question whether the cases were a good idea in the first place. "These trials reek of politics, of the desire of a winner to punish a loser," said Uwe Wesel, a law professor at Free University in Berlin. "What the defendants did may have been repugnant, but almost all of it was legal under East German law."

Perhaps the best-known East German figure now on trial is Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski, who was the Communist regime's best-connected financier and currency trader. On Wednesday, the Berlin

newspaper Der Tagesspiegel reported that Mr. Schalck-Golodkowski was in China with a delegation of German business leaders looking for investment opportunities. A judge was said to have given him permission to make the trip despite the fact that he is on trial in Berlin on charges of arms smuggling.

The case against Mr. Schalck-Golodkowski, a many-tentacled trader who used his wide network of Western contacts to convert East German assets into hard currency, charges him with the relatively petty crime of importing 246 night-vision lenses and 169 hunting rifles and flintlock pistols into East Germany.

"As is generally known, I was for years in close contact with senior West German politicians, including many who are still in office," Mr. Schalck-Golodkowski said dryly at the opening of his trial last month.

"None of them ever mentioned that they

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## Only Diligence Stops Bombers, Expert Warns

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite a massive deployment of police and troops, the only effective weapons against bombings on public transit systems are good intelligence about dissident groups and vigilance by passengers, an anti-terrorism specialist said Wednesday.

Drawing on the experience of recent attacks in London and Tokyo as well as Paris, the specialist, Richard Clutterbuck, said from Exeter, England, that any mass transit system was "absolutely vulnerable" to terrorist acts.

Mr. Clutterbuck, an author and former general and intelligence expert in the British Army, studied security measures in the Channel Tunnel, which had been feared to become a target for Irish Republican Army terrorists.

But he said the tunnel was much safer than the underground and suburban rail systems that tens of millions of people use every day.

"I cannot think of any way in which an underground urban system could work with a degree of search similar to that which you need before joining an aircraft," he said. He agreed with the president of the French railroad, Jean Bergougnoux, who appealed to passengers after the bombing in Paris on Tuesday to be more vigilant about unattended bags or suspicious behavior by other passengers. Mr. Bergougnoux said it would be impossible to check the bags of all passengers every day.

The wave of terrorist bombings in France, thought to be the work of Algerian Islamic fundamentalists, has killed seven people and wounded about 160 in less than three months.

The presence of troops and police has more value in reassuring the public than in stopping terrorists, Mr. Clutterbuck said. He added that the only effective way to prevent bombings was to get good intelligence from informants.

"My signature tune these days is what is called 'intelligence-led policing,'" he said. "You get background intelligence by such things as surveillance cameras, the normal business of police keeping their eyes open and information from the public."

"From that background intelligence," he continued, "you are then able to interpret specific intelligence when the opportunity comes."

Specific intelligence most often comes from informants, Mr. Clutterbuck said, 99

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## A Mass Exodus Reshapes Sarajevo

### Prominent Writer Joins Thousands Leaving City

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — On Friday morning, suffering from a mammoth hangover after days of boozing farwell, Smezdin Mehmedinovic, disheveled and a bit grim, showed his papers in front of a gang of Bosnian policemen, customs officers, state security troops, French guards, a Russian UN police officer, his Jordanian colleague and Norwegian soldiers from an organization called Movement Control.

After explaining to another United Nations official with a New York accent that no, he did not have a flask jacket or a helmet with which to board the plane — but that was O.K. because he was a local boy, and what's another dead local boy anyway? — Mr. Mehmedinovic was given passage into a dimly lit waiting room.

An hour or two later, he trudged onto the tarmac of the Sarajevo airport and into a Russian-made Ilyushin jet. Minutes later, the UN airplane flew him out of his hometown. His final destination? The United States. His professional goal? "Maybe I'll be a waiter," he said.

The departure of Smezdin Mehmedinovic, writer and poet, coffee fiend and urban cowboy, was a sad day for Sarajevo. If anyone had encapsulated the struggle to save the soul of this cultural crossroads, he was it. His book of short stories, "Sarajevo Blues," is widely considered here to be the best piece of writing to emerge from this besieged capital since Bosnia's war erupted in April 1992.

Written as a series of vignettes, it casts the wry, existential eye of a 20th-century man on the Serbs' medieval-style siege. Absent is any of the pious self-righteousness that has infected much of the literary work of the intellectuals here.

Mr. Mehmedinovic is one of about 25,000 Sarajevans who have left the besieged part of this city in the last three months in the biggest exodus since the war began, according to high court statistics published this week in Sarajevo's leading magazine, War Days.

His departure is part of a huge shift in the ethnic and cultural mosaic of this city that has recently accelerated as more and more intellectuals and skilled people like Mr. Mehmedinovic have come to the conclusion that their

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## GI Says UN Blue Is Not His Color

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has charged a 22-year-old medic with disobeying orders for declining to wear a United Nations patch and blue cap as his battalion was preparing for duty in the Balkans.

The case of Specialist Michael G. New has become a political lightning rod for congressional Republicans opposed to U.S. forces serving in UN peacekeeping efforts, and came as American troops are increasingly directed to participate in UN operations abroad.

But the army, framing the issue as a matter of discipline, not politics, has shown no willingness to accommodate Specialist New's concerns, denying his request for reassignment to a unit not involved in UN peacekeeping.

## Yeltsin Writes Off NATO Force

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin said Wednesday that Russian troops would not serve in a multinational force in Bosnia-Herzegovina under NATO command. In an interview with a French television station, the Russian president was asked whether Russian troops would take part in a peacekeeping force. He said: "Under the aegis of NATO, no."

He defended his country's role in the peace process so far, saying Russia had contributed more than the United States, Britain, France and Germany, the four other members of the Contact Group that has been trying to mediate a settlement in the Balkan war.



The U.S. ambassador, John Menzies, left, greeting Richard C. Holbrooke in Sarajevo. Bosnia and Yugoslavia agreed to open liaison offices. (Page 8)

## China Poised To Throw Out Hong Kong Rights Bill

### Move Is 'Shocking Blow' To the Colony's Hopes For Autonomy After '97

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A potentially damaging disagreement between China and Britain over civil liberties in Hong Kong flared Wednesday after an advisory body close to the Chinese government recommended that key human-rights laws in the territory be scrapped or amended after 1997.

The proposals by the pro-Beijing Preliminary Working Committee to limit Hong Kong's 1991 Bill of Rights have stepped up fears that civil liberties will become vulnerable in local courts when the colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

A statement from Hong Kong's Democratic Party said, "We believe these proposals are a shocking blow to freedom after 1997 and represent a real threat to Hong Kong people ruling themselves with the promised high degree of autonomy."

"No legislature elected by and accountable to Hong Kong people would ever pass these draconian proposals by the PWC into law," said the party, which is led by Martin Lee, a local legislator and lawyer.

The new dispute arises as the United Nations prepares to examine Hong Kong's human-rights record in hearings in Geneva beginning Thursday.

At the same time, renewed signs of deep division between the two sides over human-rights safeguards and Hong Kong's legal system could disrupt the relative calm lately in British-China relations, local officials said.

"It's not a surprise," said a senior Hong Kong government official. "But given the timing, it is a shock. It is very serious."

The dispute had been relatively quiet in recent years but now promises to be a major factor in talks between London and Beijing.

Hong Kong's attorney general, Jeremy Mathews, described recommendations made by the Preliminary Working Committee to change provisions in the Bill of Rights as "a retrograde step." The committee is made up of pro-China Hong Kong community leaders and senior Beijing officials.

British diplomats who negotiate with China in the Joint Liaison Group talks strongly urged Beijing to reconsider any change in the Bill of Rights, a package of laws drafted in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, a United Nations instrument adopted in 1966. China has not signed the covenant.

"I think those who are recommending the changes to these laws would do us all a great service by explaining how they think those laws would comply with the international covenant," Mr. Mathews said Wednesday.

The Preliminary Working Committee, set up to advise Beijing, said it had found several elements of the Bill of Rights "inconsistent" with the Basic Law, China's miniconstitution for Hong Kong.

The group urged Beijing to delete articles of the Bill of Rights, in effect a package of laws designed to enshrine the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in local statutes.

Local ordinances pertaining to such areas as broadcasting, public order, telecommunications and emergency regulations should be replaced by versions that existed before their amendment to conform with the Bill of Rights, according to the Working Committee.

The committee accused Britain of ignoring repeated Chinese calls not to enact the Bill of Rights in the early 1990s.

A member of the Working Committee's legal branch, Lo Tak-shing, was quoted by local newspapers as saying, "The Hong Kong public has been misled by the government for many years that if there is no Bill of Rights, there will be no human rights in the territory."

The Working Committee's recommendations are not binding, nor has Beijing formally accepted them. But a high-profile, Beijing-sanctioned release of the committee's report led many legal analysts and

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## AGENDA

### González Facing a Spanish Senate Inquiry

MADRID (Reuters) — The Spanish Senate decided Wednesday to investigate allegations that Prime Minister Felipe González's government oversaw a 1980s war by security force death squads against Basque rebels. The inquiry was approved on a 128-to-127 vote. Mr. González has denied persistent accusations that he knew about the activities of the shadowy Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups against the separatist guerrilla organization ETA, or Basque Homeland and Freedom. The move increases pressure on Mr. González, adding to court efforts to determine whether he knew of the campaign that claimed 27 lives from 1983 to 1987. Opposition parties on the left and right united against Mr. González's governing Socialists to support the inquiry.

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## THE AMERICAS

## Gadhafi Hails Farrakhan

Ready to Work Together, Libyan Asserts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, congratulated Louis Farrakhan on Wednesday for the "Million Man March" on Washington and offered to support him.

The Libyan press agency JANA said that Colonel Gadhafi spoke with Mr. Farrakhan by telephone and that "the leader of the revolution congratulated Louis Farrakhan on the outstanding success realized by the historic march of the blacks which swept and violently shook the American capital by peaceful and civilized means."

"Such marches will enable blacks to recover their rights, notably the right of the black nation to enjoy its independence and its freedom on the American continent," Colonel

Gadhafi said. "We are ready to unite our resources and marry our efforts to work towards this."

Hundreds of thousands of black men attended the march in Washington on Monday and heard Mr. Farrakhan portray the United States as a white supremacist society.

Mr. Farrakhan reportedly told Colonel Gadhafi that the response to the march had exceeded expectations.

"We pledged to work together so that the black nation can obtain its rights in America, and remove racism and discrimination from it, through the use of peaceful means and civil rights," Mr. Farrakhan was quoted as saying.

Colonel Gadhafi reminded Mr. Farrakhan that there were 400,000 blacks in the U.S. Army, and that "this makes the

greatest black army in the world."

Libya has been subject to United Nations sanctions since 1992 for failing to hand over for trial two men accused of involvement in the 1988 midair bombing of a Pan American World Airways flight over Lockerbie, Scotland.

JANA's political editor said: "The prominent event in the history of blacks is the beginning of what the revolutionary leader has announced previously — the need for Muslims, Arabs and blacks in America to have a weight to influence the American candidate in their favor in the next presidential elections."

"This way," the editor said, "the Muslims, blacks and Arabs will have a weight bigger than that of the Jews who control America." (Reuters, AFP)



Louis Farrakhan basking in the spotlight after the march: "You will get to know me."

## The Aftershocks of the March

Legislators Call for Race-Relations Panel

By Steven A. Holmes  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Seeking to build on the momentum generated by the rally of hundreds of thousands of black men in Washington, six members of Congress have asked President Bill Clinton to appoint a national commission on race relations, while Louis Farrakhan, who organized the gathering, suggested that it had made him a force on the national scene.

"I know you do not know me," Mr. Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, said at a news conference, "but I know you will get to know me. And you're going to have to live with me. To some, I am a nightmare. But to others I am a dream come true."

With the memories of Monday's rally fresh in their minds, politicians, scholars and civil rights leaders groped to find meaning in the "Million Man March," wondering if it represented a watershed in race relations or a one-day event with no lasting effect.

Commentators, intellectuals and others agreed that the rally,

coming in the aftermath of the divisive acquittal of O. J. Simpson on murder charges, focused the attention of the nation's leaders on the subject of race as no recent event has. Indeed, the two galvanizing events prompted extensive statements by Mr. Clinton and the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich.

What was clear was that the event — which the U.S. Park Police said brought 400,000 to the nation's capital — captured the attention of much of the country.

Officials at CNN said that 2.2 million households tuned in to Mr. Farrakhan's rambling and complex speech — meaning that more people watched the two-hour-long address on television than any other speech this year, including Mr. Clinton's State of the Union Message and Pope John Paul II's address to the United Nations.

The six members of the House wrote Mr. Clinton the day after the march, urging him to appoint a bipartisan commission to study U.S. race relations since the 1960s and make recommendations on how to improve them.

The lawmakers said they envisioned a panel similar to the one known as the Kerner Commission, whose 1968 report concluded that the United States was "moving toward two societies, one black, one white — separate and unequal."

"We believe," their letter said, "a new, presidentially-appointed, bipartisan commission with impeccable credentials may lead to a healthy discussion and a new era of progress between the races, both of which this country desperately needs."

The biracial, bipartisan group was made up of Representatives Charles E. Schumer and Charles B. Rangel, Democrats of New York; Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton, Democrat of the District of Columbia; Representative John R. Lewis, Democrat of Georgia; Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, and Representative Bill McCollum, Republican of Florida.

At his news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Farrakhan said that "racism, white supremacy and the hatred of Louis Farrakhan disallows them to give us

credit" for breaking the record for the largest crowd ever to gather on the Mall in Washington.

The record was set during the 1964 inauguration of President Lyndon B. Johnson, which attracted 1.2 million people to the Mall.

The rally prompted Mr. Clinton to give a major address on race relations at the University of Texas at Austin in which he urged blacks and whites to "clean their houses" of racism.

Mr. Gingrich, who was a target of some of Mr. Farrakhan's stinging oratory, called the march "a wake-up call for all of America."

"In a wonderful irony, typical of American history," the Georgia Republican said, "all of us owe Louis Farrakhan a thank you for having told all of us, if the pain level is great enough for him to be a leader, then we all have a lot bigger challenge to lead."

Only 400,000 on the Mall?  
Farrakhan Wants a Recount

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Continuing a dispute over the number of people who attended the "Million Man March," Louis Farrakhan, the Nation of Islam leader who organized the rally, has pledged to sue the U.S. Park Police to force it to increase its estimate of 400,000.

Mr. Farrakhan and other organizers insisted that the rally drew more than a million people to the Mall. "What would make anyone fail to give us that credit but racism, at the root of it, white supremacy?" Mr. Farrakhan said.

The Park Police said Tuesday that it stood by its estimate, arrived at by examining aerial photographs and applying techniques used for other mass demonstrations here.

"I expected we would have a controversy," said Major Robert H. Hines, a spokesman for the agency. "But we think we have a reasonable and objective number." He said there was no political or ideological motivation behind the count.

He said the crowd exceeded such outpourings as the 270,000 for the presidential inauguration in 1993, 300,000 for an April 1989 abortion rights march and 300,000 for an April 1995 lesbian and gay rights march. The 1963 March on Washington, the landmark civil rights demonstration, drew 250,000 people.

## Gingrich Reconsiders Debt-Limit Offer to White House

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House on Wednesday quickly accepted an offer by Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, to raise the debt limit temporarily to give Congress and the administration more time to agree to a budget plan.

But within a few hours, Mr. Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, said he was reconsidering Tuesday's offer and sharply accused the administration of playing politics with the nation's finances.

"We're going to talk it through some more with Dole about what to do," he said, a reference to Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, the Senate majority leader. "We have no belief the Treasury has accurate figures. We have no belief that Rubin's advice is anything other than politics."

The White House expressed frustration with

Mr. Gingrich's on-again, off-again support of a debt-limit extension.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said, "We'll ask him to bring up the facts and figures and explain how much money they think they need."

Mr. Gingrich said he wanted to meet with Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin before deciding whether to proceed with legislation the administration says is necessary to maintain routine borrowing at the Treasury.

Mr. Gingrich did not say whether that would involve a formal congressional hearing — at which Mr. Rubin could be placed under oath — or a more private session with members of the Republican Party leadership. His comments were the latest chapter in a rapidly unfolding drama that blends politics with high finance.

Congressional Republicans intended to send

balanced-budget legislation to the White House by Nov. 14, with a debt-limit extension attached, hoping President Bill Clinton would not veto the underlying package of spending cuts.

But the Treasury Department on Tuesday announced a sharp reduction in short-term borrowing plans, saying the government would run into difficulty before mid-November.

Mr. Gingrich reacted a short while later by saying that legislators would agree to raise the debt limit to tide the nation over until mid-November, and Mr. McCurry welcomed the gesture first thing Wednesday morning.

"That sounds like a reasonable idea," Mr. McCurry said of the speaker's offer to extend the debt ceiling until Nov. 14.

A short while later, though, Mr. Gingrich said the offer was being reconsidered.

"We consistently find ourselves getting gamed" by the White House, he said.

The Treasury Department's announcement was an effort to buy the government a few extra days before its ability to borrow cash is exhausted.

The Treasury announced that it would offer only \$6 billion in three-month Treasury bills at auction next week, about half the usual amount. It is also suspending applications from states and municipalities for special securities tailor-made for local government.

The exact date the government may be unable to pay its bills if the debt-ceiling deadlock persists is unclear. Some have said it could be as soon as Nov. 15, when the government is scheduled to make a payment of \$25 billion it owes in interest to holders of Treasury securities.

Washington Speaks Out  
Against Quebec Secession

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher backed Canadian federalists against Quebec separatists Wednesday, saying that Canada's relations with the United States could suffer from a breakup.

"I do want to emphasize the high value we place on our relationship with a strong and united Canada," Mr. Christopher said at the outset of talks here with Foreign Minister Andre Ouellet of Canada.

"We cultivated our ties very carefully," he said, adding, "We should not take for granted that a different kind of organization will have exactly the same type of ties."

The secretary's remarks appeared to put the Clinton administration square in the middle of the Quebec secessionist debate. Its outcome is to be decided Oct. 30 in a referendum.

Officials of the Canadian government welcomed the statement.

"We're certainly happy with

the position the Americans have taken, because it clarifies a lot of things," said a spokesman for Mr. Ouellet, Yves Brodeur.

An official in Prime Minister Jean Chretien's office said: "Obviously we think this is a very strong message, and it's the strongest we've received from a foreign government."

Mr. Christopher said, "I don't want to intrude on what is rightfully an internal issue in Canada." But he added, "At the same time I want to emphasize how much we have benefited here in the United States from an opportunity to have the kind of relationship that we do have at the present time with a strong and united Canada."

He did not explain how relations might change if Quebec separated from Canada. But his remarks were seen as a possible reference to dispute over whether an independent Quebec would automatically belong to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

(AFP, Reuters)

## Deadly-Force Policy Is Codified

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Amid growing concerns about the use of deadly force by federal law-enforcement officers, more than a dozen agencies have agreed to follow uniform rules aimed at emphasizing the "sanctity of human life."

The policy emphasizes for

the first time the importance of using lesser force whenever feasible in dealing with suspects. It prohibits officers at all the affected agencies from using deadly force against any person "except as necessary" to protect themselves or another from the "imminent" threat of death or serious bodily injury.



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## EUROPE

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Claes Makes His Case Today But Resignation at NATO Is Expected Soon

By Tom Buckle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS—Willy Claes will defend himself against corruption allegations Thursday, but Belgian political observers and NATO sources predicted he would be forced to step down as the alliance's secretary-general by this weekend.

Mr. Claes planned to proclaim his innocence of involvement in defense-contract kickbacks before a private session of Parliament on Thursday.

The lower house could vote afterward to send Mr. Claes to Belgium's high court for prosecution or it could simply demand a further investigation.

Evidence against him is purely circumstantial, according to the report of a parliamentary committee that recommended that Mr. Claes be prosecuted. The report Wednesday said the request for indictment from the high court's chief prosecutor "is only based on indications of guilt."

But even officials at the Flemish Socialist party, to which Mr. Claes belonged, said the report was unlikely to sway the vote in the lower house of Parliament because the circumstantial nature of the case has been widely known for weeks.

"I'm afraid for Willy Claes it doesn't change that much," a party official said.

The general feeling is that Mr. Claes's chances are very limited, a government official said.

At NATO, although most officials insisted that only a vote for prosecution would require Mr. Claes to resign, some sources said even a further investigation could cloud his future.

Thursday's parliamentary appearance will force Mr. Claes to miss two vital meetings at NATO headquarters, underscoring how the affair was hindering his ability to lead the alliance.

While he is defending himself, Strobe Talbott,

deputy U.S. secretary of state, will brief NATO ambassadors about the Yugoslav peace process and Tuesday's meeting in Moscow of the Contact Group. At the same time, Moscow's envoy to the alliance, Vitali Churkin, will discuss with ambassadors the possible terms of Russia's participation in a force led by NATO to police a Yugoslav peace settlement.

"It is not an easy time," a NATO diplomat acknowledged.

The high court suspects Mr. Claes, as well as former Defense Minister Guy Coeque of corruption, fraud and forgery over payments made by two companies, Italy's Agusta and France's Dassault, to the Socialist Party in 1989. The companies won major defense contracts shortly after the payments. Mr. Claes was economics minister at the time.

Both men have denied taking any money on their own behalf or the party's, although Mr. Claes has acknowledged that he was told of offers from Agusta.

In a search for hard evidence, investigators are still seeking access to Swiss and Luxembourg bank accounts through which Agusta funds passed. But Jacques Veil, the high court prosecutor, has charged that Mr. Claes and Mr. Coeque are suspected of several acts in 1988 and 1989 that "seem to constitute the successive and continuous manifestation of the same criminal intention," according to the report of the parliamentary committee.

Most political observers predicted that Parliament would follow the committee's recommendation and send Mr. Claes to the high court for prosecution, but there were several grounds for caution.

The country's main political parties have agreed to let members vote their conscience, making party-line predictions impossible. And the committee apparently decided only narrowly in favor of prosecution, with most sources reporting a vote of 6 to 5.

### Strikers Heed Ciller's Call

ANKARA — Striking public employees ordered back to work by Prime Minister Tansu Ciller complied on Wednesday, but warned that they might walk out again if a new coalition government cannot resolve a pay dispute.

A senior official of the labor confederation Turk-Is, Yildirim Koc, said the prospect of the Social Democrats' rejoining a coalition with Mrs. Ciller's True Pathy Party gave hope for a just resolution to the strike that began on Sept. 20, the same day the governing coalition split up.

"If things do not go well, the strike may restart," Mr. Koc said.

Mrs. Ciller had ordered about 113,000 strikers to

return to work immediately, saying their action was "disrupting health and national security." (Reuters)

### Inquiry Is Opened in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's public prosecutor's office said Wednesday that it was opening a preliminary inquiry into admitted credit card misuse by Deputy Prime Minister Mona Sahlin, on suspicion that she may have committed breach of trust and fraud.

"I have decided to initiate an investigation in these two instances," an assistant prosecutor, Solveig Riberdahl, said at a news conference, adding that suspicions were just strong enough to warrant an investigation.



Mona Sahlin announcing Tuesday that she would withdraw her candidacy to succeed Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson until the inquiry on her use of a government credit card was completed.

### Russian MPs: Thumbs Down

MOSCOW — The lower house of the Russian Parliament rejected the government's draft budget for 1996 on Wednesday, questioning its forecasts for tax revenue and inflation.

The resolution to pass the budget at the first reading was accepted by only 129 deputies, while 138 voted against it. A majority of 226 votes would have been required to approve it. Later, the State Duma adopted on a 255-to-11 vote a resolution calling on the government to revise its budget projection. (AFP)

### Kohl's Party Rejects Quota

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl failed Wednesday to persuade his Christian Democrats to introduce a women's quota in a reform package intended to revitalize the conservative party.

Mr. Kohl made an appeal to the party's annual congress to reserve one-third of all party posts and candidacies for women. But the resolution, voted on a day after the European Court of Justice struck down a strict women's quota in Bremen's civil service, failed by five votes short of the 501 vote quorum needed for approval. The vote was 496 to 288. (Reuters)

### Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

TALLIN: Budget Commissioner Erkki Liikanen makes official visit to Estonia.

BRUSSELS: João de Deus Pinheiro, commissioner in charge of relations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific states, meets with Kaire Mbuende, executive secretary of the Southern Africa Development Community.

BONN: Karel van Miert, competition commissioner, speaks at a banking conference on competition in the banking sector.

MADRID: Informal meeting of EU culture ministers on quotas for the audiovisual industry.

SAINT JOHN'S, Newfoundland: Fisheries Commissioner Emma Bonino takes part in the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization conference.

SEVILLE: Social affairs commissioner Padraig Flynn meets with Spanish labor minister José Antonio Griñán.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

### Austrian Rightist Is Out Of Party Over Holocaust

Reuters

VIENNA — The leader of a far-right Austrian party, Jörg Haider, has forced out of the party a member of Parliament who refused to acknowledge the Nazi Holocaust, state television reported Wednesday.

Mr. Haider, whose Freedom Party is rising steadily in opinion polls ahead of a Dec. 17 general election, took the action shortly after comments by John Gudenus in a television debate.

Asked if he believed that millions of Jews and other minorities were gassed to death under Hitler, Mr. Gudenus said: "I'll stay out of that one."

Mr. Gudenus quit the party and said he would not stand for re-election. The Freedom Party had 42 seats in Austria's 183-seat parliament, which was dissolved this week.

### Ireland May Cede National Anthem

Agence France-Press

DUBLIN — The Republic of Ireland's belated national anthem, "A Soldier's Song," may become a casualty of the peace process in this divided island, Ireland's prime minister said.

In a response to a parliamentary inquiry, Prime Minister John Bruton said, "I am having the position regarding the required procedures for the commissioning and putting in place of a new anthem checked."

"A Soldier's Song" was adopted as the Free State of Ireland's anthem in 1926. Some of the song's lyrics have raised hackles in Northern Ireland.

## Greenpeace Sues Paris in U.S. Over Seizing of Ship Near A-Tests

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Greenpeace is suing France in a U.S. court, demanding the return of a ship seized by the French military in the South Pacific and \$1 million in damages.

"France is subject to United States jurisdiction and is answerable to its courts," Mark Serlin, an attorney for the environmental group, said after the lawsuit was filed Tuesday.

Jean-Maurice Ripert, the French consul-general in Los Angeles, declined comment.

Mr. Serlin said the Manutea was seized off the coast of the French island of Maroua on Oct. 1.

The captain of the Manutea, Brad Ives, said Tuesday on the courthouse steps that the vessel had been boarded and crew members asked for their pas-

ports. The crew was later deported, and Mr. Ives was jailed.

The lawsuit also charges kidnapping, assault and battery and abduction of a U.S.-flagged vessel.

Mr. Serlin said Greenpeace was also taking legal action in Tahiti, demanding the return of the Rainbow Warrior II and the Greenpeace. Those vessels were seized in international waters.

Paris Urged to Pull Envoy

Fiji has told France that it should consider temporarily recalling its ambassador to Fiji because of fears for his safety during the current program of nuclear tests in the South Pacific. The Associated Press reported from Suva, Fiji.

Foreign Affairs Minister Felipe Bole, speaking in New York, said he had made the sug-

gestion to the French minister for development cooperation, Jacques Godfrain, last month in Papua-New Guinea.

Socialists Condemn Tests

The Social Democratic Party of Japan and the Socialist Party of France adopted a joint declaration Wednesday condemning French nuclear testing in the Pacific, Agence France-Press reported from Tokyo.

8.30 P.M.  
TONIGHT



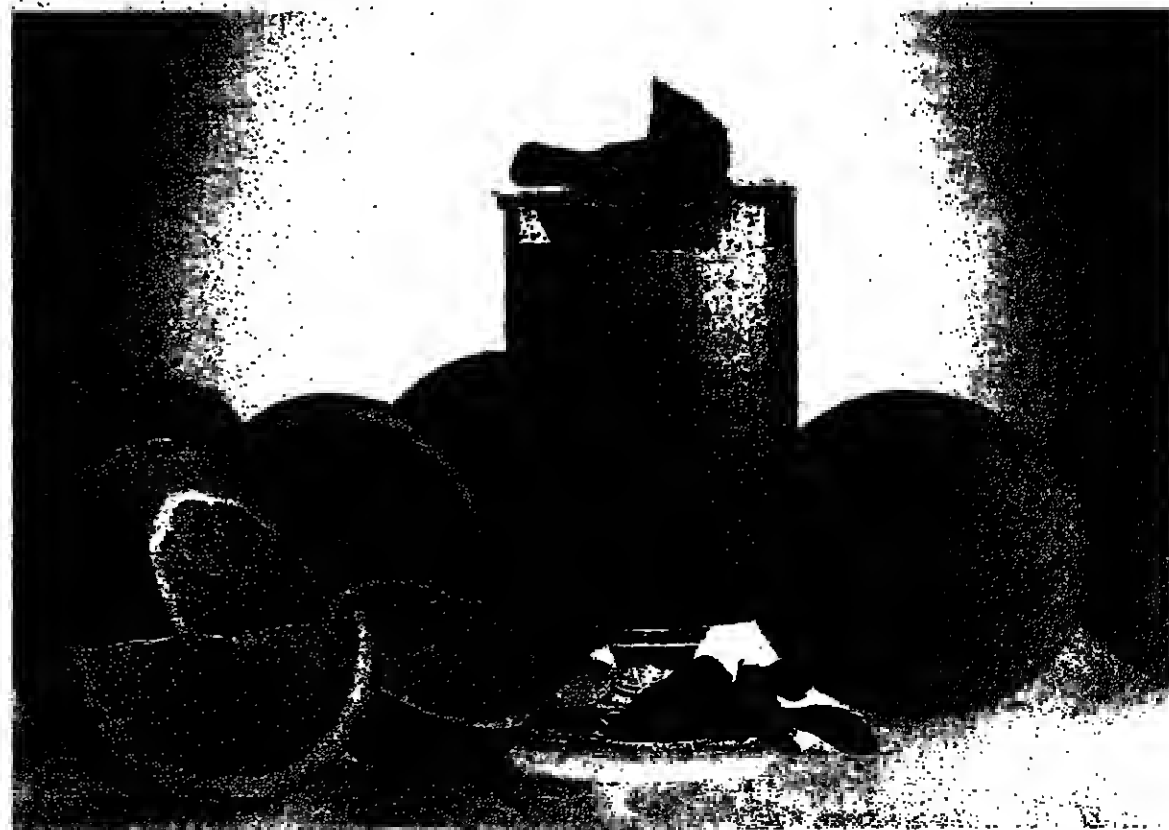
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## INTERNATIONAL

# Smoking in China Worries Experts

## 'Health Disaster' Feared Because of Cigarette Use

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A leading American medical journal has called smoking in China "a public health emergency" and urged immediate measures to head off "what could become a health disaster."

The article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* published Wednesday said that lung cancer rates for the entire population of China were increasing by 4.5 percent a year and that lung cancer could claim the lives of 900,000 people a year by 2025.

The report said that people in China, despite their modest incomes, were willing to spend an average of 60 percent of personal income and 17 percent of household income to buy cigarettes.

"Even if our survey underestimates incomes by 50 percent, the amount spent on smoking would still be substantial," the study's authors said.

The study was based on door-to-door interviews conducted with 3,423 men and 3,593 women in the Minhang District, a suburban area of a half-million people near Shanghai.

It was written by doctors from the Shanghai Medical University, the Minhang District Bureau of Health, the Prudential Center for Health Care Research and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

The article provides an unusually thorough — and bleak — view of China, the world's biggest cigarette market. It suggests that the country's rising income levels could go up in smoke as individuals spend on cigarettes and as the state and society bear the costs of smoking-related illnesses.

Dominated by the Chinese state tobacco industry, which is the central government's biggest source of tax revenue, the Chinese market is now be-

ing penetrated by foreign cigarette companies eager to carve out new spheres of influence in an era of anti-smoking campaigns in other nations. Smoking rates are falling by 1.1 percent a year in the developed world, but they are rising by 2.1 percent a year in the developing world, analysts say.

"In China as well as the United States, tobacco as a profitable crop and commodity creates a conflict of interest for a government also responsible for improving its people's health," the study said. "Nonetheless, the economic costs of smoking to both the individual and society appear to outweigh its perceived benefits."

Smoking is widespread in China, and smokers light up frequently.

The study revealed that 67 percent of males but only 2 percent of females smoke. The average smoker smokes 16.5 cigarettes a day.

Moreover, cigarettes sold in China have a higher tar content, are more likely to be unfiltered than those sold in the United States and thus pose a greater health risk, the study said.

"Future prospects could be even grimmer," the study said.

While China's smoking problem is already serious, trends suggest that it is likely to get worse. The study noted that smoking is spreading among women, traditionally the people who smoke least in China. And Chinese smokers are starting to light up at younger and younger ages. As personal income rises, the Chinese are able to buy cigarettes more easily.

The study appears at a time when China is becoming more aware of the perils associated with smoking. The government has waged a campaign to limit cigarette ads on television, restrict cigarette logos and curtail the sponsorship of sports teams by tobacco giants.

# Conference To Review UN's Role

Agence France-Press

CARTAGENA, Colombia — President Ernesto Samper of Colombia welcomed 52 heads of state and government on Wednesday for a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement.

The leaders are expected to endorse a final document calling for a larger developing world presence on an enlarged United Nations Security Council, and restricted UN peacekeeping efforts with more funds put toward fighting world poverty.

They are also expected to call for an end to the 33-year-old U.S. embargo on Cuba, oppose racism, call for weapons trade restrictions and global strategies and cost-sharing for actions including environmental protection and fighting illegal drugs.

The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, who generally gets a warm welcome from crowds when traveling in Latin America, waved to cheering bystanders outside the convention center in the Caribbean resort city.

In line with changing post-Cold War times, Mr. Castro was not wearing his traditional olive drab military garb but



Fidel Castro arriving at the conference on Wednesday.

a dark business suit, as he has for several recent official events.

Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, also marched in for the first presidential working session of the Nonaligned Movement's 11th summit meeting. The UN secretary-general, Boutros

Boutros Ghali, was also on hand for meetings that could help change the organization he leads.

With 113 members, the movement was expected to add at least two new members Wednesday: Turkmenistan and Eritrea.

The fate of Costa Rica's candidacy was unclear.

# Help With a Spy Satellite

## Germany Poised to Join French Project

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a significant advance for European defense, Germany seems ready to give financial and industrial assistance to a proposed French spy satellite that would reduce reliance on data collected by the United States.

German officials said Wednesday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl and key defense and financial ministers agreed last week to spend up to 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.4 billion) to make Germany a full-fledged partner in launching a new satellite planned by France. The satellite, Helios-2, will carry cameras capable of photographing in day and night.

Beyond that, the Kohl government wants to explore the possibility of European cooperation with the United States, which has a huge lead in satellite technology, to cut the overall price of space-based intelligence for the West.

One of the most costly items in military modernization, satellites are a prime asset for a country that wants its own pictures of crises liable to affect its national interests.

In seeking a future trans-Atlantic dimension, Germany has kept its distance, at least temporarily, from French ambitions of creating a full-blown

European military space program. Currently, the United States has a near-monopoly on military satellites that Russia is increasingly unable to match.

Even so, the German decision will help President Jacques Chirac by guaranteeing the funding for the satellite to join the first European spy satellite, Helios-1. It was built by France with some Italian and Spanish funding and launched last summer.

In addition, Mr. Kohl has sent a timely message to France about the rewards of working with Bonn for closer European unity. Coming amid the anti-Chirac uproar in Europe and especially Germany about French nuclear testing, Mr. Kohl's decision shows how far he is willing to go in helping Mr. Chirac.

The German decision, which followed months of behind-the-scenes bargaining, was important enough for President Bill Clinton to appeal personally to Mr. Kohl to opt for a U.S. alternative.

That was an unprecedented offer in which Lockheed Martin Corp. was authorized to sell satellites to Germany that previously had remained under U.S. control. These off-the-shelf satellites were much cheaper than a French-German system being built essentially from scratch.

German officials reportedly replied that the U.S. counteroffer came too late. In fact, many German and other European officials, long accustomed to depending on U.S. intelligence data supplied through NATO, have started to share French concerns that Washington is unreliable in sharing satellite data.

European capitals are still annoyed about the abrupt cut-off of satellite intelligence last year when Congress ordered an end to U.S. help in enforcing the embargo against arms deliveries to Bosnia. Even though the United States said it continued to support NATO's wider policing effort in the Adriatic, the Clinton administration stopped supplying data about the region, even in highly confidential bilateral channels, European officials say.

In Washington, Clinton aides played down the significance of the German-French deal, suggesting that it would be years, if ever, before Europe developed enough satellite capability for the United States to consider dealing with them on equal footing.

But European officials said that John Deutch, the CIA chief, flew to Germany last month in an effort to convince Germany's intelligence community — the main customer for satellite intelligence — to accept the U.S. offer. He specifically denied reports that the U.S. satellites would carry a so-called "shutter control" device enabling the United States to disable any satellite used in a way disliked by Washington.

The German compromise, tilting to France but soothing Washington, leaves many details to be worked out, according to German news reports.

As originally conceived, German-French cooperation was going to cover both Helios-2 and Osiris, a heavier satellite to be equipped with radar vision capable of seeing through cloud cover to the type that often prevails in Europe.

That deal was supposed to include a major industrial restructuring between Aerospatiale, France's state-owned defense contractor, and Deutsch Aerospace AG, which is owned by Daimler-Benz.

# Panama Is Torn Over Effort to Delay U.S. Pullout

By Tod Robberson  
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — Reflecting the ambivalence of their leaders, Panamanians appear divided over a proposal to extend the presence of 8,800 U.S. servicemen here beyond a 1999 pullout deadline stipulated in the Panama Canal treaties.

Years ago, riots erupted over the presence of the U.S. Southern Command. Today, mention of America's role here conjures not-so-distant memories of the scores — some say hundreds — of civilians killed during the U.S. invasion of Panama in December 1989 aimed at ousting the military dictator, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Nevertheless, recent polls show that 60 to 70 percent of the population wants U.S. bases here to remain open. But it is clear from dozens of street interviews that the invitation is being extended not for love of

gringos, but for love of their greenbacks.

"Most people want the Americans to stay," said Seubareno Gonzalez, a vendor. "I want them to stay. But a lot of people want them only with one condition: that they are going to pay. Either pay or go."

General Barry McCaffrey, the U.S. commander here, has made clear that his force is pleased with the prospect of moving to Miami.

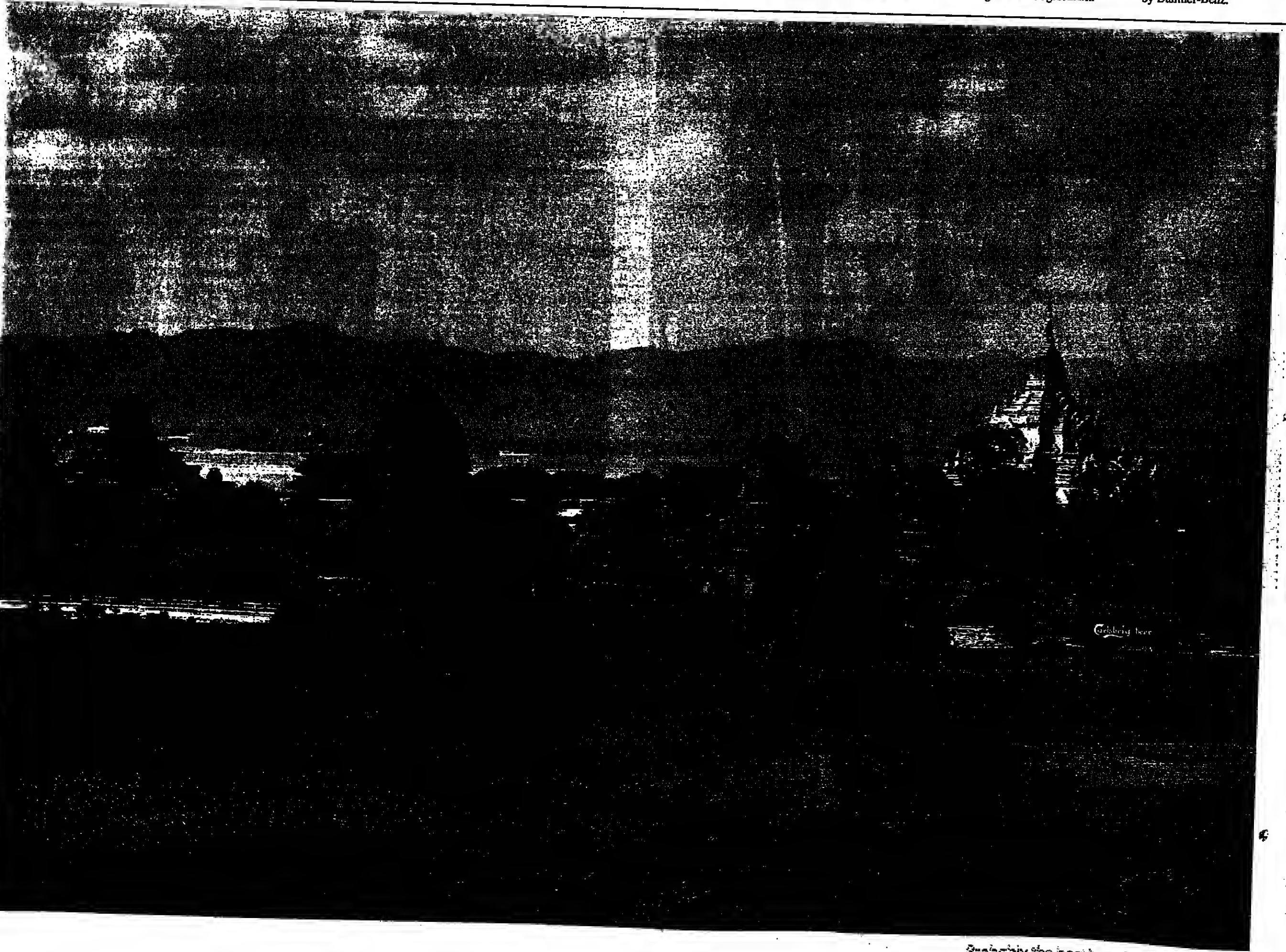
The extension proposal, put on the table last month by President Bill Clinton during talks in Washington with President Ernesto Pérez Balladares, cuts to the core of Panamanian sensitivities regarding sovereignty and economic prosperity. Pullout, set to be completed by the end of 1998, threatens the jobs of thousands of Panamanians and could mean the disappearance of millions of dollars in income.

With double-digit unemployment and at least 40 percent of the 2.5 million population living in poverty, the effects of a U.S. withdrawal could be disastrous.

At the same time, however, the prospect of ending more than 80 years of U.S. military dominance holds an allure for a people who have never really known independence from foreign occupation.

Roberto Eisenmann, a businessman and former newspaper publisher who opposes an extended military presence, said: "I would have expected that, by now, the liberation aspect of the invasion would have worn off and that we would have a lot more anti-Yankeeism than we have, having forgotten the Noriega mess. But it hasn't happened, at all."

Among politicians riding the wave of public sentiment is Mr. Pérez Balladares. A former backer of General Noriega, Mr. Pérez Balladares once helped organize street protests to demand the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces. A major platform item in his 1994 presidential campaign was full withdrawal of U.S. troops. But last week he named a commission to begin talks on extending the bases agreement.



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## INTERNATIONAL

## 99.96% for Saddam, but Iraqis' Woes Grow

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — As Saddam Hussein was celebrating his 99.96 percent approval rating in a referendum on his presidency, 25-year-old Malek was loitering outside a hospital here, looking for a customer for one of his kidneys.

The gaunt young man, who has been out of work for two years and would not give his full name, seemed oblivious to the fanfare surrounding the official celebration, in which the government-controlled press was lavishing every imaginable praise on Mr. Saddam.

Malek's major preoccupation was finding an elusive Libyan who he thought would pay \$550 for a healthy kidney, a small fortune in Iraq's depressed economy.

"At first my parents were opposed, but I have to support them and two brothers and a sister," Malek said as he sat at a teahouse in a Muslim Shiite neighborhood of Baghdad. "Now they see the necessity."

Five years of economic sanctions, imposed by the United Nations after Iraq invaded Kuwait, have deepened the poverty and despair of ordinary Iraqis to

the extent that Baghdad has become a center for wealthy Arabs in search of organs for transplant.

But the sanctions seem to have had little impact on Mr. Saddam or the power structure over which he presides unperturbed and, according to many Iraqis and foreign diplomats, secure.

Although the Iraqi leader's downfall has become the undeclared condition for lifting the economic siege — at least as far as the United States and its Arab Gulf allies, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, are concerned — Mr. Saddam's domination of Iraq appears to be growing.

"If this referendum proves anything, it is that the party is firmly in control of Iraq, and Saddam runs it with an iron fist," a Western ambassador here said.

"If they can organize a referendum like this in less than three weeks, mobilize party cadres in every village, hamlet, town and city, produce precise lists for 8 million voters and march all of them to the polls to say 'yes' unanimously, it means they are not about to fall."

Mr. Saddam, who made no public appearances during the referendum on Sunday, was sworn in on Tuesday as president for an additional seven years in a televised ceremony. His deputy prime

minister, Tariq Aziz, pledged political reforms, including parliamentary elections next year, although previously promised reforms have not materialized.

In Karbala, a stronghold of the Shiite minority about 55 miles (90 kilometers) south of Baghdad, the streets were nearly deserted Sunday, but the polling stations were full of people waving their "yes" ballots for all to see.

The population in Karbala rose up in revolt against Mr. Saddam's rule in March 1991 after the Gulf War. Ironically, the brutal suppression of that rebellion was overseen by Lieutenant General Hussein Kamel Mahdi, a son-in-law of Mr. Saddam who defected to Jordan in August.

But when the referendum results were announced in Karbala on Monday evening, 270,867 voters there, where many families lost relatives in the uprising, had said "yes" to the president's continued rule. Not one had voted "no," the government said.

Judging by scores of impromptu interviews here in the last week, however, it is not clear that Mr. Saddam would have been rejected had the voting been free.

Many Iraqis simply do not understand

why their country is prohibited under the United Nations sanctions from selling its oil. They blame their predicament on foreign attitudes that extend beyond a personal vendetta against Mr. Saddam to a longstanding prejudice against Arabs in general.

Instead of rebelling, Iraqis appear preoccupied with the struggle to survive from one day to the next.

On Baghdad's largest shopping avenue, Saadoun, Dawood Hillal did not want to hear about politics or who is to blame for Iraq's tribulations.

"Please don't ask silly questions," the pharmacist said, standing amid rows of empty shelves. "We have 11,000 children dying of malnutrition here every year. Nothing can justify this genocide."

"For every 50 people that come in, I can help one, maybe," he said.

A waiter at a restaurant frequented by several foreign reporters here slipped a note to one as he left. It said: "Dear sir, sorry to trouble you. I know you are very kind and therefore, when you leave the country, could you give me whatever medication you have. I'm poor, and I have a big family. The winter is coming. Any antibiotics would be a great help."



A mother in western Iraq caring for her 4-year-old child, suffering from malnutrition.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

## In France, Be Wary Of the Fatal Fungi

It has been a mild October in France, with heavy morning dew. That's good for mushrooms.

But that also means trouble. Over the weekend, a 9-year-old boy died and his brother was left critically ill after they ate mushrooms of the highly toxic amanita family, found near their village in the southwest.

The amanita family is responsible for some 80 percent of the 30 or more deaths by mushroom poisoning each year in France, and for the 100 or so hospitalizations, reports the daily Figaro. Even with a guidebook, experts say, it is hard to distinguish from two of the edible species.

Antidotes are now available for this type of poisoning, which attacks the liver and kidneys and can bring death by internal hemorrhaging or heart attack. But such antidotes need to be administered soon after consumption of the fatal fungi. And with amanita, symptoms can show up two days later — often too late for a cure.

## Around Europe

For centuries, the Germans have had an aversion to wood-frame houses, preferring stone or brick. This was not a simple question of taste or tradition. Thousands died in the great fires of the Middle Ages when the wooden dwellings of many inner cities went up in smoke. And yet the use of plaster drywalls has largely eliminated any undue danger, in the United States, 80 percent of private homes have frames of wood.

An influx of East European settlers to Germany in the early '90s created a need for

quick and relatively inexpensive housing, and suddenly wood, popular as well among the ecology-minded, began to catch on. But many people still harbor the old fears. One promoter plans to set fire to a four-story wooden house to testify to the fact that modern wooden construction meets fire safety standards.

**Fast Facts:** There were eight strikes last year in Switzerland, tying a record set in 1979. The number of students leaving Ireland, with its crowded campuses, to attend university in Britain and Northern Ireland is up by more than 50 percent from last year.

As Colin L. Powell flirts with a bid to become America's first black president, sparring is already under way in Ireland to lay claim to the retired general. One ancestor, he says in his autobiography, "My American Journey," was Sir Eyre Coote, who from 1806 to 1808 was lieutenant governor of Jamaica, where he had a relationship with an

African slave girl. Sir Eyre's family had an estate at Ballyfin in Ireland, proudly notes a local newspaper, the *Nationalist* and *Leinster Times*. But the Limerick Leader claims Mr. Powell for his own, saying that the Cootes' seat was at Mount Coote, outside Kilmallock, which the family represented in the Irish Parliament in the 18th century.

Two Norwegians, Lisbeth Arundsen, 32, an ad writer, and her twin sister, Bente, an art director — both active opponents of French nuclear testing in the Pacific — have had remarkable success with an unappetizing ad campaign they recently mounted. A 20-second televised spot shows a chic young woman sipping from a glass of red wine. She clears her throat and spits into the glass, then swirls it around. "This is what the French are doing to our environment," a voice says. Sales of French wine have reportedly plunged since the ads began appearing.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Yugoslavia and Bosnia Move a Bit Closer

**SARAJEVO**, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Yugoslavia and Bosnia have agreed to open liaison offices in each other's capitals, a move short of diplomatic recognition, the U.S. peace negotiator Richard C. Holbrooke announced in Sarajevo on Wednesday.

"This is a small step on a long and difficult road," he said of the decision by two countries that have had no official contact since war broke out in Bosnia more than three years ago.

The announcement came after Mr. Holbrooke, an assistant secretary of state, met in Belgrade with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and in Sarajevo with Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian leader, to prepare peace talks between the warring parties at the end of October.

Mr. Holbrooke, who was accompanied by a Russian envoy, Igor Ivanov, and the European Union's representative, Carl Bildt, stressed that the move to set up offices did not amount to full diplomatic recognition.

"That remains an important, and I might add difficult, objective of our negotiations," Mr. Holbrooke said, adding that the move also assumed that the Bosnia cease-fire would hold.

Washington sought to persuade Belgrade earlier this year to recognize Bosnia in exchange for a lifting of international sanctions that have crippled the Yugoslav economy.

The initiative ran out of steam after Mr. Milosevic pressed for a complete end to sanctions as the price of recognition. The Americans insisted on some mechanism to

reimpose them if the Yugoslavs failed to honor their commitments.

## 4 Generals Supported

Bosnian Serb army commanders refused Wednesday to carry out an order to fire four generals, defying the Serb parliament, which voted for their dismissal, Agence France-Presse reported from Belgrade.

The Bosnian Serb general staff, headed by General Ratko Mladic, called accusations against the generals "without foundation."

The four are Milan Gvero, Zdravko Tolimir and Djordje Djukic — all on General Mladic's staff — and Grujo Boris.

Delegates voted for their dismissal Sunday, blaming them for heavy Serb battlefield losses in Bosnian Croat and Muslim offensives in western and northwestern Bosnia.

## EXODUS: Leading Writer Joins Thousands Who Give Up on Sarajevo

Continued from Page 1

city and country have changed beyond repair.

Now, with the prospect that the city's siege could be lifted and a peace deal reached after negotiations scheduled to begin in the United States on Oct. 31, the flow from the city is expected to increase.

While the West may hope that a settlement is in sight for Europe's worst conflict since World War II, the killing and conflagration have so changed Bosnia's political and social landscape that many Bosnians do not want to stay.

According to official statistics, Sarajevo had 1,991 engineers and other highly skilled technical professionals before the war. Today, it has 733. The Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia-Herzegovina had 48 members before the war. Today, just 16. Almost 2,000 people were on the faculty of the University of Sarajevo when fighting broke out. Now there are half that many.

Ballet dancers have spun away, their numbers dropping from 60 to 14. Fifteen of 60 choir singers remain.

Significantly, the flight from Sarajevo

finds echoes on the Serbian-held portion of this city, where neighborhoods that once were filled with skilled workers, engineers, doctors and lawyers now either stand empty or have been filled with poor, uneducated Serbs who, like the Muslim refugees from the countryside of eastern Bosnia, who have flooded the other side of the city, are the cannon fodder of this nationalistic war.

But statistics from Serb-held Sarajevo are either unavailable or secret. The self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb state maintains the ruse that Serbs who have a choice actually want to stay there.

Population statistics have been a weapon of Bosnia's war. Each side feels that the more people it controls, the stronger its claim to the mantle of power.

On both sides of the line, almost every young educated person asked says he or she is planning to leave. Relatives in Kansas, a cousin in Canada, a dream life in California beckon to anyone with a degree or a skill. "Did you hear they're looking for dermatological aides in South Africa?" one woman exclaimed the other day to a friend at Sarajevo's market.

Sipping an espresso in a hip roadside cafe, Natasha looks as if she could be anywhere in Europe, with her dangling earrings and spiky black hair. The rude truth is that she is in Pale, the Bosnian Serb stronghold 10 miles east of Sarajevo.

Around her, Serb toughs swagger, and the music leans toward heavy metal. An armored personnel carrier rumbles by, kicking up dust. While it is cool in a movie, the scene for this high school senior has got old fast.

A refugee from Sarajevo since 1992, Natasha said she had little hope of going home. She denied that she hates Muslims, but she said she thought her city had changed too much since the war began. Besides, she and her friends who lived through the siege would probably have nothing in common any more.

There would always be those nagging questions: Where were you when hundreds died from Serbian sniper fire and shells? Natasha's solution, like those of many others, is simple. "I can't live in a village," she said, waving her hands at goat farmers and cabbage growers who surround her in Pale. "I really want to get out of here."

## COLONY: Discord Flares

Continued from Page 1  
government officials to believe Beijing is signaling its future policy.

"It can't be coincidental that they are doing this now," said Johannes Chan, a senior lecturer in law at Hong Kong University, who is in Geneva for the UN human-rights hearing.

"They want to send a strong political message that they are unhappy with the Bill of Rights."

Because Britain has extended coverage of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to Hong Kong, the United Nations has the power to examine local human rights issues and the colony's preparation for the 1997 change in sovereignty.

Both the 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's handover and the Basic Law declare that provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights shall continue to apply to Hong Kong.

## Syria to Aid Palestinians Stranded on Cypriot Ferry

Agence France-Presse

**NICOSIA** — Most of the 660 Palestinians stranded off Cyprus on a car ferry after leaving Libya will be allowed to enter Syria, a Syrian diplomat said Wednesday.

Roustem Zohbi, the chargé d'affaires at the Syrian Embassy in Cyprus, said, "The Syrian authorities will receive all the Palestinians with Syrian travel documents," a total of 590 people on board the ship which left the Libyan port of Tripoli on Friday.

The ship packed with workers who have lost their jobs and their families was refused entry on arrival at the Syrian port of Latakia on Monday and has been anchored off the southern Cypriot port of Larnaca since Tuesday.

Colonel Moammar Gadhafi of Libya has ordered Palestinians to leave the country and to return to Palestinian self-rule areas, to protest what he says is a phony peace between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel.

More than 5,000 have already left, and about 1,000 are trapped in a no-man's-land between Egypt and Libya.

But China has described as interference in its internal affairs the inclusion of the covenant's principles into Hong Kong's legal code.

"It does not appear as though China is going to accept a piece of legislation that could allow

people to take pot shots at government authority," said a Hong Kong lawyer.

"If Beijing accepts these recommendations, it won't have much impact on commercial law," the lawyer said.

## Opposed for Seat, Gadhafi Rejects Security Council

Agence France-Presse

**TRIPOLI, Libya** — Libya no longer recognizes the authority of the United Nations Security Council because it is a tool of the United States, the country's leader, Moammar Gadhafi, said Wednesday.

In a statement reported by the official Libyan press agency, Mr. Gadhafi said: "Libya refuses to be a member of this council, today a tool in the hands of one nation, the United States, which manipulates it to carry out its wishes for its own self-interest, treating the wishes and aspirations of the international community with disdain."

Libya announced Tuesday that it had dropped its attempt to join the Security Council after running into fierce opposition from the United States, France and Britain.

The three suspect Libya of involvement in terrorism.

## PARIS: More Patrols by Army

Continued from Page 1

lms, most of them from North Africa, live clustered around the major cities.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé told Parliament after the bombing on Tuesday that "We will not accept Algeria's problems being transferred to French soil."

The Islamic Salvation Front, which has condemned the bombings, has said that it has no intention of bringing the conflict here.

But French newspapers and magazines made clear after Tuesday's bombing that the Algerian civil war had indeed once more come back to haunt France. The attack came on the 34th anniversary of a confrontation between Algerians and French policemen in Paris during Algeria's struggle to throw off the French colonial yoke.

Interior Minister Jean-Louis Debré said French Army troops would replace some of the 12,000 policemen mobilized to cordon off and protect schools, government offices and transportation facilities after the wave of bombings began here last July 25.

An explosion in another underground commuter train that day killed 7 passengers and wounded 84. That bomb, like the bomb on Tuesday, was made from a camping gas canister with steel bolts for shrapnel.

## TERROR: How to Stop Bombers

Continued from Page 1

percent of whom are members of terrorist or criminal organizations.

"You don't turn them into informants by appealing to their better nature," he said. "You do it by bringing up evidence against them and then giving them a chance to save their necks."

A good informant, he added, is "more effective than 100 policemen every time." Despite the almost 1 million Algerians in their country, the police in France do not appear to have the same level of knowledge of Islamic militants that British police had of Irish terrorists. Some experts have said that former Interior Minister Charles Pasqua erred in rounding up and deporting many Islamic fundamentalists who might now be able to provide valuable intelligence.

In addition, the police have been criticized for killing Khalid Kelkal, the only person linked to the bombings by hard scientific evidence. His fingerprints were found on an unexploded bomb on a rail line near Lyon, but he died in a shoot-out earlier this month.

In London, the chief constable of the British Transport Police, Desmond O'Brien, had served in Northern Ireland and was equipped to assess the threat when the London Underground and rail networks received about 4,000 bomb threats in 1991 and 1992.

Because of good intelligence, Mr. Clutterbuck said, sections of the transit system had to be closed on only 72 occasions and most of the 25 bombs that were planted were defused. Only one person was killed.

British police rely more than their French counterparts on security cameras in rail stations and other public places. Although such surveillance cannot prevent attacks, it makes it easier to find witnesses and possible suspects, Mr. Clutterbuck said.

He also stressed the necessity of coordinating all information.

After the bombings began on July 25 in Paris, President Jacques Chirac complained about insufficient coordination among the military and civilian intelligence services in France.

Although the government has set up a coordinating unit for the fight against terrorism, experts said rival police and gendarmes do not always share information, while investigating magistrates do not inform the police of what they know.



Policemen checking identity papers in Paris near the Arc de Triomphe on Wednesday before France ordered additional soldiers into the capital.

## SPY: East German Spymaster Wins New Trial

Continued from Page 1

thought the arrangements we made were illegal."

A lot of them have Meissen porcelain at home," he added, referring to the fine gifts he lavished on his friends in the West. "Ask them where they got it."

Mr. Schalck-Golodkowski was a key figure in the Communist regime, but there is little doubt that he operated with the knowledge and often cooperation of West German politicians and industrialists.

The Berliner Zeitung asserted in an editorial: "Behind this currency juggler's considerable bulk are hidden arms producers like Heckler & Koch, which supplied weapons to the Stasi and the East German Army, the managers of Siemens, which supplied equipment for building rocket-launchers and spying on dissidents, and the politicians who received generous contributions for their cooperation with the trade in human beings that flourished between East and West Germany."

More than 300 cases have been brought against East German officials and soldiers, but the large majority have either been found not guilty or given suspended sentences.

Erich Honecker, the longtime East German leader, was declared too ill to stand trial, and died last year in Chile. His secret police chief, Erich Mielke, was convicted of a murder committed in 1931, before East Germany even came into existence,

and was released in August after five years in jail.

A former defense minister, Fritz Kessler, and two aides were convicted of allowing would-be refugees to be shot as they sought to flee westward, but they are free pending what promise to be lengthy appeals.

But despite the legal and political problems they have encountered, Berlin prosecutors have announced plans to try seven members of the former East German Politburo on charges of falsifying elections, repressing free speech and ordering border guards to shoot at fleeing refugees.

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*Berlin, October 19*

■ **OIL & MONEY: POLITICS & PROFITS**  
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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

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## Smart Aid Spending

The new Republican majority in Congress wants to eliminate government services that private markets could also provide. Yet it has aimed its budget knife at a valuable program — economic aid to the world's poorest countries — that could not possibly survive without federal funds. Drastic cuts approved by the House and Senate threaten to grind dreadfully poor people into deeper poverty.

Under President George Bush's leadership, the United States committed itself to contributing about \$1.3 billion next year to the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank that provides very-low-interest loans to poor countries. As part of its deficit reduction program, the House and Senate want to renege on that commitment and reduce the contribution to between \$577 million, the House figure, and \$775 million, the Senate's figure. Neither figure makes fiscal or ethical sense.

The IDA loan program is cost-effective. Every dollar in American contributions leads to \$4 or \$5 more in contributions from other industrialized countries. To save a few hundred million out of a \$10 billion-plus foreign aid budget, Congress would trigger a \$3 billion reduction in IDA loans.

The loan program is also politically effective. By inviting poor countries to open their economies to trade and adopt market reforms, IDA loans are a cheap way for Congress to spread capitalism.

The program's multilateral nature insulates recipient countries from pressures to warp their economic programs to suit the narrow export interests of individual donors. IDA programs worked well in South Korea, Thailand, Turkey and Indonesia. They are working well in Ghana and Bolivia.

Critics of the IDA say Third World countries would become more prosperous more rapidly if they relied more on private capital and far less on World Bank handouts. This criticism applied, at least until recently, to World Bank loans for dams and other infrastructure projects. As the new president of the World Bank concedes, private capital markets are willing and able to extend such loans. But private investors will not bail out sub-Saharan Africa and other economic disasters. More than 70 percent of private lending to developing nations goes to fewer than a dozen countries. Sub-Saharan Africa claims only 2 percent.

The IDA, not private capital, fights the spread of AIDS. The IDA helps pay for schools. The IDA finances women's health and childhood nutrition programs. The World Bank has shifted its priorities from investing in concrete to investing in people. No one else can take on this role. Do American taxpayers really prefer to save themselves about \$2 a year rather than leading the world to help those eking out an existence on less than \$2 a day?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## \$4 Million Paint Job

Five years ago, an Alabama doctor sued BMW of North America because a new car he purchased had been repainted and he was not informed at the time of sale. In 21 U.S. states — but not, at that time, Alabama — companies were not required to inform consumers of repairs costing less than \$300, and BMW followed this guideline nationally. Nevertheless, the doctor won his case and a total of \$4 million in damages, which the jury determined was the diminution in value of his car. Two months later another Alabama doctor brought suit against BMW in the same judicial circuit, filing an identical complaint. A jury awarded him \$4,000 in compensatory damages and \$4 million in punitive damages. Such, as one Alabama jurist pointed out later, is the "lottery" nature of the punitive damages system in that state. Unfortunately, the unpredictable and arbitrary results of these kinds of cases are not confined to Alabama.

Last week, the U.S. Supreme Court heard argument in what has come to be known as "the \$4 million paint job case." Along with the infamous punitive damages award involving a woman who spilled coffee in her lap and won millions from McDonald's because the coffee was too hot, this case is part of a set that has outraged the public — and business interests more than others — because of the tremendous disparity between the alleged wrong committed and the arbitrary

penalty imposed "to teach the defendant a lesson." (The Washington Post Company and 17 other media organizations filed one of the many amicus briefs submitted to the Supreme Court in this case.) As part of the tort reform package being considered by Congress, both houses have approved limits on punitive damages. But that legislation is stalled, so the lawsuits continue.

Alabama has a reputation as a plaintiff's state. Punitive damages are awarded there 10 times more often than in the average state. In this BMW case, however, the jury went overboard. It figured the punitive damages by multiplying the actual damages, which it set at \$4,000, by 1,000, which is the number of cars BMW has repainted and sold as new anywhere in the country during the last 10 years. It is this extension of Alabama's jurisdiction to include acts committed elsewhere that raises constitutional questions involving the commerce clause and state sovereignty. And it is the company's exposure to unpredictable, excessive and multiple punitive damages that is the basis of its due process claim.

The court here has an opportunity once again to revisit this subject and to draw some sensible lines for the guidance of juries. In the absence of congressional action, a sensible punitive damages ruling based on constitutional principles is badly needed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

## America and China

We trust we're not being too cynical when we say that we expect only good things to come out of the Oct. 24 summit between the Chinese and American presidents in New York. Largely this is because the last two or three years would suggest that both sides have exhausted their entire stock of blunders. In many ways, the only way to go is up.

China and the United States must come up with some way of living together despite vast differences in their political, social and economic systems. That may not be as hard as it sounds, because, despite the many differences, they share some very common interests, including a strong trading relationship that is itself a key to China's future ambitions.

—Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

## Karadzic Isn't Acceptable

Radovan Karadzic spent the latter part of 1991 and early 1992 whipping up sectarian hatred in Bosnia. He made frequent speeches warning Bosnian Muslims that if they sought national self-determination they would be exterminated. He broadcast black propaganda claiming that Muslims were engaged in ritual slaughter of Serb families. And he helped orchestrate the initial hostilities that led to the erection of sectarian barricades in Sarajevo. His reputation as a racist zealot was such that tens of thou-

sands of Bosnian Serbs made it plain to him from the start that they had no desire to be "liberated" by his forces or to become involved in the creation of a greater Serbia.

Civilized people should not become involved in negotiating with the likes of Mr. Karadzic, who willfully destroyed the multiethnic character of Bosnia and organized the war crimes which fostered a vile sectarianism. Mr. Karadzic devised the concepts of "ethnic cleansing" and "racial purity" which have become familiar to Western observers of the tragedy in Bosnia. He believed that a short sharp period of sectarian terror and the backing of the Yugoslav national army would deliver a swift victory to his forces, and used expressions of hatred to galvanize his people. Instead of helping to shape the new Bosnia, Mr. Karadzic and his friends should be arraigned before a war crimes tribunal and asked to account for their actions.

—The Sunday Business Post (Dublin).

## More Land Mines

Given the meager results of the recent UN conference on land mines held in Vienna (delegations merely agreed in disagreement), one wonders whether it is really worth even holding another session next year. It would be unrealistic to expect anything but a long and arduous struggle to ban or even seriously limit the use of land mines.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).



## Deal Helpfully With Russia in an Awkward Season

By Rose Gottemoeller

LONDON — The cycle time in Russian politics is short nowadays, with rapid swings from one extreme to another. One day Boris Yeltsin threatens a new conflagration of war in Europe should NATO expand to Russia's borders. A few days later he vetoes Duma legislation that would lift sanctions against the Serbs, avoiding a serious collision with his partners in Europe and the United States.

The normal reaction to these rapid swings has been to cite Russian domestic politics and to stress that Mr. Yeltsin will do the right thing when it matters. But this equanimity will be difficult to sustain in the face of repeated Yeltsin explosions between now and the Duma elections in December.

Russian anxiety is growing over the future of the European security system. It will rise quickly through the autumn as NATO makes its public case for expansion. That anxiety is the root cause of a basic problem facing Russian politicians in the run-up to the elections: strident nationalists are re-seizing the election agenda and upsetting a growing centrist trend in Russian politics.

This development is ironic, since Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and the other nationalists have been ineffectual and disorganized, cut off from real decision making in the government and Parliament and increasingly out of the mainstream of politics — until the NATO expansion issue heated up.

The Russian man in the street doubtless cares more about his economic well-being than he does about NATO, but the strident reaction of the nationalists has struck a chord with the public.

Centrist themes had been gathering momentum in the political debate, focusing on voters' interest in the improving economy. Most parties outside the extreme wing had begun to stress the need for continued economic reform and foreign investment, no matter what their political stripe.

But now the nationalists are again dominating the scene, since events in the former Yugoslavia are giving them the stage to do so.

If the Russian government and the centrist politicians in Moscow are to wrest the agenda back, they will need to make progress on issues that will symbolize to voters that Russia is being taken seriously in world politics.

They will have to defuse the notion that Russia is left of the action now that it has left Soviet superpower status behind — an idea that feeds both nationalist ire and voter anxiety.

The United States and other countries, especially those around Russia's borders, have an interest in supporting this effort. If the nationalists are able to seize control in this election, then Russia's descent into extremism and isolation may be unstoppable.

Admittedly, proactive policy work with Russia will not be easy. In the United States particularly,

**Give Russia some small and large victories to point to.**

election politics are also at play. Republican Party suspicion of Russia is stoked by the Russian nationalist rhetoric — an action-reaction cycle from which it is difficult to escape.

But even in the tough election environment, there are ways to work with Russia — ways that can in fact build a politician's reputation in Moscow as well as Washington and the European capitals, for effective dealing with a difficult partner. East and West, policymakers should focus on the following.

**Make quiet, low-key progress on difficult technical issues.** In the arms control arena, the quiet treatment should be used on the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty. NATO has tabled a proposal to resolve long-standing Russian complaints about the flank limits in CFE, which prevent Russia from deploying forces against potential threats in the Caucasus.

In return for removing five areas from the flank zone — three in the north and two in the south of Russia — the NATO countries are asking Moscow to reaffirm the treaty, increase inspections of and information exchanges on the flank and former flank areas, and constrain treaty-limited equipment in certain former flank areas.

This is a low-key, businesslike proposal that can pay big dividends. If the two sides can reach agreement by Nov. 17, when the treaty is due to enter into force, they will diffuse what would have been a major electoral issue for the Russian army.

**Engage in a measure of high-stakes negotiation and summary.** The very public efforts of the United States, Germany and other European countries to re-engage Russia in resolution of the Yugoslav crisis have been important. Helmut Kohl and Bill Clinton have conferred with President Yeltsin. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott has been to Moscow. Secretary of Defense William Perry has met with Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev. As long as Mr. Yeltsin can claim through this activity to be part of the solution — in this case, helping to form the implementation forces for the peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina — then Russia is publicly back in the game and out on the sidelines.

By the same token, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Yeltsin and other world leaders should take full advantage of next week's celebration of 50 years of the United Nations to talk about the future of Europe. For a Russian audience, discussion of European security and NATO's future will reside well in the larger context of this international celebration. Mr. Yeltsin, in his UN appearance as well as his summit with Mr. Clinton on Monday, should be able to play the tough but genial diplomat.

For European leaders and for Mr. Clinton, the UN celebration will be an opportunity to restore some perspective to discussions of Europe's future. From the outset,

they have tried to include Russia in its definition, but increasingly prickly Russian politicians — including Mr. Yeltsin — have made that process difficult. The 50th anniversary will be an ideal setting to restore not only Russian public faith in the dialogue but also the momentum of the process.

**Demand credibility from Russia.** For Russia to be fully in the game, it will have to be a credible player. It is important that private discussions between Russia and NATO of command and control arrangements in the former Yugoslavia make clear that, if Russia is to have a special role with NATO, its commanders must work to the same standards as their counterparts do, striving against the corrupt practices that have been a problem for Russian forces in Yugoslavia in the past.

For the implementation force to succeed, its commanders will have to be the best and the brightest, respected leaders committed to the operation's success. Russia's commanders should be fully the equals of their NATO counterparts, in this respect as in others.

**Involve Russia's neighbors.** Central and East Europeans might be effective in working with Moscow on the future of Europe. Their interest in integrating westward for economic, political and security reasons has anchored them in Western institutions and put them far ahead of Russia in understanding the dynamics of Europe's restructuring.

They have quickly developed close relations with NATO through the Partnership for Peace, bringing armies into exercise training and trying to solve the practical problems of interoperability between East and West. And they have worked with European institutions in multiple ways.

Better than most in the Western alliance, they understand what Russia is: her imperial history and her aspirations, her upset at the loss of status and power since the Soviet breakup. From this vantage point, they are well-suited, say, to cooperate with Russian defense industries to build equipment that is interoperable with that of NATO armies. They would be developing an incentive for Russia to participate in a European security architecture that marries East and West.

None of these steps is easy, but they have the virtue of demanding hard work from both sides, ultimately giving Russia and its Western counterparts some small and large victories to point to. They represent the only way to move through the election season and still accomplish progress with Russia, progress that will have a chance of halting its descent into nationalism and isolation.

The writer, deputy director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## Pay Attention to the Real Problem

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — At a time when white Americans can't agree among themselves on anything, here at last is one opinion that unites us all, liberal and conservative, Democrat and Republican, rich and poor: Louis Farrakhan is a hate-filled demagogue with a divisive, separatist ideology and an appalling record of racism, sexism, anti-Semitism and homophobia.

This judgment is to my mind as indisputable as it is unoriginal, and nothing happened at Monday's march in Washington to alter it.

Mr. Farrakhan's efforts to strike a benign pose were fatally compromised by his speech's lunatic digressions into crypto-mysticism and self-deification. His offer of dialogue with Jews was cynical and meaningless, given his refusal to admit his history of hate speech, let alone apologize. His retinue of brown-shirts injected the chilling trappings of fascism into an event otherwise resplendent in peace.

So white America agrees: Louis Farrakhan is up to no good. But now that we've all said that as loud as we can, where do we go next? Should we keep saying it over and over, louder and louder, and hope that Mr. Farrakhan will just go away?

Apparently so, politicians tell us. Monday began with President Bill Clinton firmly denouncing Mr. Farrakhan and ended with Bob Dole and Newt Gingrich both following suit and attacking Mr. Clinton for not denouncing Mr. Farrakhan by name. Perhaps tomorrow Phil Gramm will accompany his attack on Mr. Far-

rakhan with an attack on Mr. Dole for not attacking Mr. Farrakhan at greater length.

This game can be played indefinitely with short-term political profit, since no white candidate is ever going to lose by decrying the Nation of Islam. But what exactly is being accomplished? Yes, Mr. Farrakhan is a menace and must be watched vigilantly. Still, white America makes a fetish of him at its peril.

The pre-march attacks on Mr. Farrakhan did nothing to deter 400,000 African-Americans, only a minority of whom support the Nation of Islam, from turning up in Washington to express their impassioned desire to stem the economic and social collapse of their communities. Now that the march is history, attacks on Mr. Farrakhan are not going to erase the powerful and substantive message of most of its participants.

By continuing to fixate on Mr. Farrakhan, rather than on the legitimate concerns of the 400,000 marchers, white politicians only give their nemesis more credibility and power. It is the failure of the entire political establishment to heed the spiraling crisis of the black underclass in the first place that gave the extremist Farrakhan his opening to seize a resonant mainstream issue as his own.

That opening keeps getting larger. In the two weeks of racial turmoil between the O. J. Simpson verdict and Monday's

march, the paralysis of white political leadership was embarrassingly pronounced. The verdict that preoccupied most Americans yielded only some cautious homilies from President Clinton in a newspaper interview, and shilly-shallying from most of the Republican field.

At last week's forum of Republican presidential candidates, a visitor from Mars might never have guessed that the Simpson verdict had rocked the country or that the march was in the offing: there was so little talk about Topics A and B that Jack Kemp chided fellow Republicans for miffing "an incredible opportunity to step into the vacuum."

Mr. Clinton, at least, did give a thoughtful address on both white and black racism, but from the remote perch of Austin on Monday, just as the march hit its stride at the Mall, it is leadership to give such a speech in lockstep with Mr. Farrakhan's event rather than a step or two ahead of it?

The healing, philosophic long view of Mr. Clinton's remarks seemed out of sync with the moment anyway, more appropriate to the inflammatory immediate aftermath of the Simpson verdict than to the day of the march. And since the speech offered no specific policies, the only sound bite in it not drowned out by Mr. Farrakhan in the evening news was, inevitably, the attack on Mr. Farrakhan.

Well, he is a bad guy, all right. But if this is the sole message white America can send to black America in the wake of the big march, his reign has only begun.

The New York Times.

## Islamists Imagine Collusion

By Khalid Duran

WASHINGTON — In June 1994, President Bill Clinton sparked furious controversy when he appeared to suggest that Islamists be brought into the Algerian power structure.

That stoked the rumor mill and produced "explanations" that might bring a smile to the lips of many but are taken seriously by some in the Muslim world.

Iran and various Islamist parties had earlier accused Washington of supporting the Algerian generals. Now they revised their explanation: America favored the Islamists against the generals in order to gain a larger share of Algeria's resources.

In February 1995, widows of assassinated Algerian writers, journalists and judges held a protest meeting in Brussels. The central figure lashed out at the United States for attempting to dominate the Maghreb region.

The insurgents may have been so encouraged by the Clinton administration that they have avoided harming Americans, who are absent from the long casualty list of foreigners assassinated in Algeria since 1992.

According to some reports from Afghanistan, Arab guerrillas have formed a special unit to strike at American interests, but Algerians in Afghanistan refused to join in for fear of jeopardizing relations with Washington.

Anti-Islamist Muslims and others around the world were exasperated by the American position. Of the many conspiracy theories now in circulation, one of the most popular in the Middle East and North Africa is that Islamism is an American creation to keep the region backward and economically dependent upon the West. Whenever a country in the region is making headway, so this version goes, extremism surges.

The rationale for this? The Islamists' nuisance value to the United States is insignificant compared to the benefits accruing from keeping the region in the bonds of backwardness.

This is one of the most potent conspiracy myths in the Muslim world today, incredible as it may seem, and a deeply held conviction shared by peasants in Pakistan, intellectuals in Iran, bureaucrats in Syria, policemen in Egypt, laborers in Sudan, and women in Algeria.

Any official American statement that appears to accept Islamism as an alternative or a democratic necessity provokes alarm. Extremists see it as a green light; others hear a funeral bell. Hardly a week passes without this topic coming up in the Arab press in one form or another. American policymakers seem unaware that the real or imagined history of American covert operations in the 20th century is more than enough to convince most of the world that the United States is actively involved in the creation of political conflicts.

Statements about self-determination can be read variously as licenses for armed struggle, betrayal and abandonment, promises of active support, or collaboration with the enemy.

Although there is debate in the United States about supporting political movements abroad that would be considered objectionable at home (and not only in relation to Islam), for many looking in from the outside, U.S. policies are often confusing.

This is especially true with regard to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, both of which are central to the progress of Islamism. Largely uncritical support of these regimes is tantamount, in the view of some Muslims, to direct negotiations with Islamist insurgents.

The writer is editor of *TransState Islam*, published quarterly by the Institute for International Studies. This comment has been adapted by the International Herald Tribune from the summer 1995 issue.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1895: Russia in East

VIENNA — In the Russian Ministries of War and Marine, feverish activity is displayed owing to a firm conviction that Russia will shortly have recourse to active interference in the affairs of the Far East. Russia considers that she has excellent claims to assume a protectorate of Korea, and that no other arrangement is compatible with her interests. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Russia contemplates an energetic policy in the Far East and is making superhuman efforts to carry it to a successful issue.

## 1920: Emigrés' Camp

PARIS — Work will be undertaken immediately and carried on throughout the winter on the creation of a camp hotel at Cherbourg by a consortium of Transatlantic navigation companies. It is destined to serve as a clearing-house for emigrants from European

countries who sail for America. Preliminary plans have been prepared for one camp to house two thousand. The plans of this group of structures call for an expenditure of 5,000,000fr. A site has been bought near the spot.

## 1945: Nazis Indicted

BERLIN — The indictment of the twenty-four leaders of Nazi Germany who will be defendants at the first international war crimes trial at Nuremberg was formally presented to the International Military Tribunal here today [Oct. 18.] by the chief prosecutors of the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and the United States. In the 25,000 word indictment, Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel, and twenty others are charged individually and as members of Nazi organizations with conspiracy to commit "crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity."



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## Cutting International Aid Would Impoverish America

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## HEALTH/SCIENCE

## Russian Spy Plane Enlisted in Ozone Probes

By Malcolm W. Browne  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — For the first time since the end of the cold war, a Russian high-altitude spy plane has been put at the disposal of Western European scientists, who will use it to study depletion of the protective ozone layer over Arctic regions.

The European Science Foundation announced last week that Russia will provide a specially modified Myasishchev M-55 airplane for high-altitude arctic studies during the winter and spring months of 1996 to 1998. The M-55 Geophysika (code named by NATO as Mystic) is roughly equivalent in purpose and performance to America's U-2 reconnaissance plane. However, it can carry much heavier loads than the U-2, enabling it to fly large analytical instruments to altitudes up to 67,000 feet (about 20,000 meters).

Depletion of the earth's stratospheric ozone, which protects human beings and animals from dangerous solar ultraviolet radiation, was detected in 1975 by a high-flying U-2.

Since then, depletion of the ozone layer

has progressed to the point at which a gigantic hole in the ozone layer opens over Antarctica every southern spring. Less severe but marked depletion of the ozone layer has also begun to occur over the Arctic during the northern spring, and there has been pronounced thinning of the ozone shield even over temperate regions in recent years.

Most atmospheric scientists attribute the ozone depletion to increasing quantities of chlorofluorocarbons and similar Freon compounds released into the atmosphere by human activity. Freons have been used for many years as refrigerant gases in refrigerators and air conditioners, as foaming agents in plastic, as insulators, as solvents for cleaning computer components and in many other applications. Although the United States banned Freon propellants in aerosol sprays in 1978, some nations continue to manufacture Freon-propelled sprays.

Although production of these chemicals is now prohibited in most industrial nations, their effects on the ozone layer are expected to increase and linger for many years. At high altitudes, Freons are broken down by ultraviolet radiation from the sun, producing chlorine compounds that react

with ozone. This initiates a chain reaction, in which the destructive chlorine compounds are regenerated, becoming available to destroy still more ozone.

According to the European Science Foundation, which is based in Strasbourg, the M-55 provided by the Myasishchev Design Bureau, the Russian Central Aerological Center and Avioecenter will be able to study the chemical reactions believed to occur on the surfaces of fine ice particles that make up polar stratospheric clouds. These clouds, which appear in early spring, seem to play a pivotal role in catalyzing the chemical reactions that lead to the destruction of ozone.

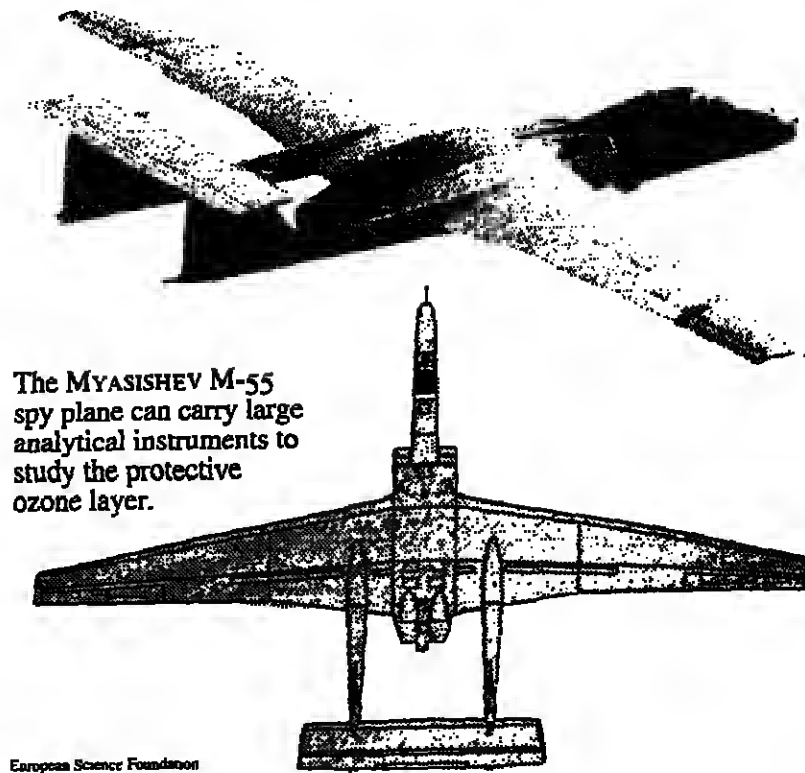
**T**HE leader of the scientific team, Dr. Leopoldo Stafanuti of the Italian National Research Council, hopes to combine measurements made by the M-55 with mathematical models of possible physical and chemical changes occurring in the stratospheric clouds. This, he hopes, will lead to methods by which forecasts can be made regarding changes in the ozone layer.

Participants in the Airborne Polar Experiment include some 20 research insti-

tutions in Russia, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The group plans particularly to study lee wave clouds, clouds of ice particles that form downwind of mountain peaks, in Scandinavia and the Urals. The plane will also analyze the chemistry and physics of polar stratospheric clouds in the Siberian Arctic, where no comparable measurements have ever been made, the foundation said.

A secondary object of the flights, each of which may last up to six hours, will be to catalogue all types of aerosol particles present in the European and Arctic atmosphere up to the plane's operational ceiling. Aerosols come from both natural sources (like volcanoes) and human activity (such as the burning of soft coal).

The M-55 has been scrutinized by Western observers only a few times since NATO intelligence experts spotted it at a Soviet airfield in 1982. Six of these planes were built, five of which remain in military service. The civilian version, the Geophysika, is a single-seat airplane with two jet engines, twin tail booms and wings 133 feet long, and it has a huge instrument bay that can carry more than 3,000 pounds (1,360 kilograms).



The MYASISHEV M-55 spy plane can carry large analytical instruments to study the protective ozone layer.

European Science Foundation

The New York Times

## Low-Fat Diet May Reverse Growth of Prostate Cancer

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Switching to a low-fat diet can slow or reverse the growth of prostate cancer in animals, according to a new study of laboratory mice that harbored human cancers.

The study, by Dr. Yu Wang and colleagues at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, showed that tumor growth could be stymied by halving the animals' fat intake — to 21 percent or less of calories from fat, from about 40 percent.

The average American now consumes about 36 percent of daily calories from fat, but because calorie intake has increased, Americans now eat more fat than when 40 percent of their calories came from fat.

The animal findings, along with previous studies of prostate cancer and diet in various countries, suggest that men, including those who have already had prostate cancer, may be able to significantly reduce their chances of dying of this disease simply by modifying their diets.

As a further inducement, the dietary changes suggested by this and previous research are also likely to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, the leading cause of death in American men.

Of greatest potential benefit, the various studies suggest, would be a major cutback in the consumption of red meat and other sources of saturated animal fats.

Another step believed to be beneficial would be regular consumption of soy protein, a staple in diets of the Far East, where the incidence of prostate cancer and heart disease is only a tiny fraction of what it is in the United States.

Prostate cancer, the most common cancer in the United States and the second leading cause of cancer deaths in American men, will be diagnosed in 244,000 men and will claim the lives of 40,400 men in this country this year, the American Cancer Society estimates. Death rates from prostate cancer, adjusted for age, have been rising steadily since 1930, and are especially high among American blacks.

Cancer specialists have long been intrigued by the fact that throughout the world, wherever the subject has been studied, the incidence of microscopic prostate cancers is about the same. These are hidden cancers, most of which do not become life-threatening, or even detectable during men's lifetimes. Among men who died of other causes worldwide, about 30 percent of those over 50 have been found to harbor hidden tumors of the prostate.

Yet, when the incidence of diagnosed

prostate cancers and the rates of prostate cancer deaths are examined, there are vast differences between countries.

For example, in the United States the incidence of prostate cancer is 70 times as high among American blacks and 37 times as high among American whites as it is in China, and in Japan, the death rate from prostate cancer is less than a quarter of the American rate.

**W**HILE it is tempting to conclude that genetic factors may account for such differences, the fate of Japanese immigrants to the United States suggests that environment is more important. Among Japanese men in Japan, prostate cancer is diagnosed in about 8 men per 100,000. But in a study of Japanese men who migrated to Los Angeles, the rate rose to 30 per 100,000 in first-generation immigrants and to 34 per 100,000 in second-generation immigrants. Among white men in Los Angeles, the rate is 66 per 100,000.

Such findings suggest that an environmental factor like a change in diet is responsible for the rising rates among immigrants, especially since similar changes in breast cancer rates occur among Japanese women who settle in this country and their descendants.

In addition, in postwar Japan, prostate cancer rates have begun to rise in urban areas, where there has been a steady increase in the consumption of high-fat meat, but not in rural areas, where a more traditional low-fat diet still prevails.

Furthermore, an earlier study that tracked the fates of nearly 48,000 American men linked a diet rich in animal fats, particularly fat from red meat, to a nearly 80 percent increase in the men's risk of developing potentially fatal prostate cancer.

That study, conducted over a four-year period among health professionals by Dr. Edward Giovannucci and colleagues at Harvard Medical School, showed that the men who consumed on average 30.5 grams of fat each day from red meat were two and a half times as likely to develop advanced prostate cancer or to die of prostate cancer as were men who ate only 3.2 grams of fat from red meat daily.

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BLAD

RENDEZ-VOUS

AT



# ESCADA

## ACCESSOIRES

14, RUE DE LA PAIX-PARIS 1<sup>er</sup>

GALERIES-LAFAYETTE-PARIS 9<sup>e</sup>

SAKS-NEW-YORK

HARROD'S-LONDON

PACIFIC PLACE-HONG-KONG

NEW OTANI-TOKYO

IN BRIEF

WHO Creating Super  
T. Fight Epidemic

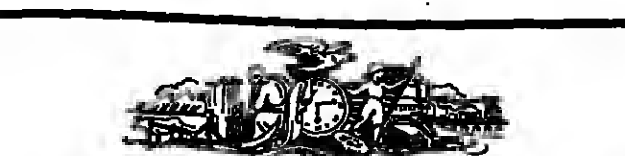
Founding  
World's First



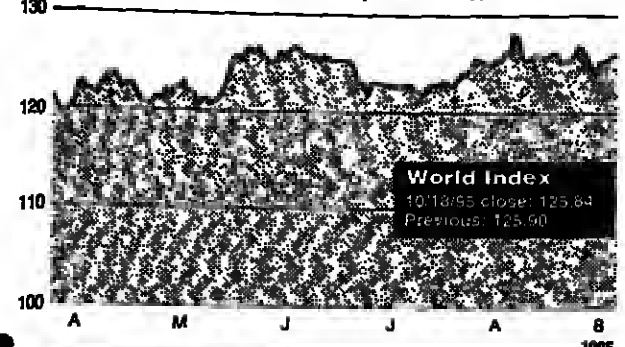
12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	S&P 100s	High	Low	Latest Chg	Chg
High	Low								
26 1/8	23 1/4	2.72	8.2	11	27 1/2	24 1/4	26	1/4	1/4
26 1/8	23 1/4	2.68	8.1	11	27 1/2	24 1/4	26	1/4	1/4
26 1/8	23 1/4	2.68	8.1	11	27 1/2	24 1/4	26	1/4	1/4

Continued on Page 18





**THE TRIB INDEX: 125.84**  
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



**World Index**  
10/19/95 close: 125.84  
Previous: 125.90

**Asia-Pacific**  
Approx. weighting: 32%  
Close: 124.42 Prev.: 124.86

**Europe**  
Approx. weighting: 37%  
Close: 133.95 Prev.: 133.67

**North America**  
Approx. weighting: 28%  
Close: 122.25 Prev.: 122.12

**Latin America**  
Approx. weighting: 5%  
Close: 92.89 Prev.: 93.93

**World Index**  
The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

**Industrial Sectors**

Sector	Wd. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	124.04	124.14	-0.11
Utilities	128.36	128.60	-0.19
Finance	117.00	117.11	-0.09
Services	118.04	118.73	-0.58
Capital Goods	133.94	133.04	+0.68
Raw Materials	143.43	143.71	-0.19
Consumer Goods	128.90	128.94	-0.03
Miscellaneous	142.31	141.45	+0.61

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## U.S. Trade Deficit Shrinks but China Imbalance Grows

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**WASHINGTON** — A jump in exports slashed the United States trade deficit 21 percent in August to the lowest level so far this year, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

The deficit on trade in goods and services tumbled to \$8.82 billion in August, the smallest monthly gap since \$7.89 billion last December. The reading was well below economists' forecasts of \$11 billion.

The department said the shortfall in trade with Japan, Western Europe and Mexico all narrowed, but the deficit with China grew.

Analysts said the surprisingly strong trade performance in August helped the economy in the third quarter. But they were uncertain the monthly deficits would continue to shrink.

"The report is very positive for the long-term prospects of the U.S. economy," said Gene Sherman, an economist at M.A. Schapiro & Co. in New York. A record level of exports, he added, suggests that manufacturing and capital investment will pick up "further down the road."

Even with the improvement, however, the trade deficit for this year in goods and services is running at an annual rate of \$123.2 billion, far above last year's \$106.21 billion.

Exports of goods and services climbed to a record \$65.74 billion in August, an increase of 3.7 percent from July. Imports were basically unchanged at \$74.56 billion.

The United States typically runs a trade surplus with other countries in services such as travel and tourism, which partly offsets big merchandise trade deficits.

The merchandise deficit narrowed 15 percent in August, to \$13.83 billion from \$16.23 billion in July. The surplus on services fell marginally to \$5.01 billion from \$5.04 billion.

Big winners on the export side were sales of computer

## Wells Bids for First Interstate

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

**NEW YORK** — Wells Fargo & Co. of San Francisco offered a colossal \$10 billion stock Wednesday to take over First Interstate Bancorp. of Los Angeles and create a Western banking giant to rival the Bank of America.

It was the first time in the current round of U.S. banking amalgamations that a hostile offer was made, and the stock-market reaction indicates Wells Fargo is likely to be successful.

For weeks the two California banks had been privately discussing a merger to become the country's seventh largest bank in terms of assets. The chairman of Wells Fargo, Paul Hazen, predicted their combined weight and the savings from eliminating overlapping functions would increase earnings by 30 percent.

But William E.B. Siart, First Interstate's chairman, balked at the offer, so Mr. Hazen announced a public bid before Wall Street opened and, as he later said, decided to "let the market speak."

It promptly did so in a resounding vote of approval. Not only did First Interstate's shares rocket up by \$34.75, to \$140.75 a share, but Wells Fargo also gained \$15.375 a share, to \$229 — an extremely rare occurrence for the company that initiates a takeover bid.

Wells Fargo's officers reckoned that the cash flow of the merged bank would be higher than the annual charge it would have to take to amortize the cost of buying First Interstate. With that profit, they would buy back their own stock, raising its price.

Mr. Hazen said the stock market's reaction actually made his offer a better one

than his final terms Tuesday night and the result for the shareholders of swapping two-thirds of a Wells Fargo share for each First Interstate share would mean an equal merger in terms of value.

But the biggest immediate winners were not the banks but the billionaire Warren Buffett. His Berkshire Hathaway Inc. holding company is Wells Fargo's largest single shareholder, with 12.3 percent of the stock; the takeover offer made Mr. Buffett an \$80 million paper profit in one day.

Mr. Hazen said he had consulted Mr. Buffett about the merger, adding that all major shareholders supported his strategy. It is known on Wall Street as a "bear hug" because the huge stock-market gains for First Interstate's shareholders make it risky for First Interstate's directors to reject the offer without facing lawsuits from stockholders.

Mr. Siart issued a statement saying that he was "deeply disappointed" by the takeover bid and that he would have to consider his next move with his board. David Berry, chief of research at Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, which specializes in bank stocks, said that while some big banks in the eastern part of the United States might be interested in bidding for a California beachhead, the deal made more sense with Wells Fargo. He said Wells Fargo would probably win in the end with its offer, which is worth three times First Interstate's book value.

Then why would Mr. Siart resist such a rich offer? The answer lies mainly in the personnel policies of banking. Most bank presidents move diligently up the ladder and will fight literally to the death of their careers to avoid yielding power and status for which they have worked all their lives — especially to an equal.

Mr. Siart is 47 and has just taken over

the chairmanship of First Interstate after 17 years with the bank. Mr. Hazen's career is cut from the same cloth; after 25 years with Wells Fargo, he was named chairman this year at the age of 54.

Only one of them can win. Asked what would happen to Mr. Siart if the merger went through, Mr. Hazen said he had "not had the opportunity to talk about how to merge the managements of the two companies, but that is the first issue to put on the table."

The other advantages were obvious to analysts who accepted Mr. Hazen's reasoning. He said he could save \$700 million a year by combining the branches and managements of both banks and laying off employees. Wells Fargo, California's second largest bank, has 861 outlets in the state, 512 of them in supermarkets. First Interstate, ranking third in California, has 1,133 offices in 13 Western states, which would help turn the merged bank into a regional powerhouse.

**BankAmerica Shows Strong Net**  
BankAmerica Corp. said its third quarter earnings jumped nearly 30 percent from the comparable period a year earlier, Knight-Ridder reported.

Net income rose to \$704 million from the third quarter of 1994. Richard Rosenberg, the chairman and chief executive of BankAmerica, said the result reflected growth in average loans, partly because of the bank's acquisition of Continental Bank Corp.

The number of outstanding loans continued to increase and expenses remained at an appropriate level, he said. Among the bank's quarterly highlights, net interest income rose 13 percent, to \$252 million, primarily reflecting the growth in average loans.

## French Banks Lift Base Rates in Blow to Economy

**PARIS** — French commercial banks announced increases in their base lending rates Wednesday, dealing a fresh blow to the slowing economy and Prime Minister Alain Juppé's government.

The banks, led by the so-called Big Three — Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Paris and Crédit Lyonnais — said they were raising their base lending rates to 8.20 percent from 7.90 percent.

"This is more bad news for the government and makes it harder for the Bank of France to argue that the 'strong franc' is good for the economy," said Julian Jessop of HSBC Markets.

Keeping the franc stable against the Deutsche mark is viewed by the Bank of

France as crucial to being included in an eventual European Union common currency.

The base rate rise reflected an increase in market rates after the Bank of France last week raised its 24-hour emergency lending rate to 7.25 percent from 6.15 percent to defend the franc. It only partly unwound the increase on Monday, lowering the rate by just a quarter of a percentage point.

The base rate rise was the first change since Sept. 4, when it was cut to reflect moves by the independent central bank to ease rates raised during the presidential election campaign this year.

Independent economists said the rise would have little direct impact on the economy because most borrowing was linked to long-term bond yields.

But they said it would be a drag on consumer spending and creation of businesses and jobs, important to bringing down France's stubbornly high unemployment rate of 11.4 percent.

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"This will reinforce talk the strong franc policy is putting pressure on small business and stifling growth even if it only affects a small number of borrowers," a Paris economist said.

Economists said market doubts persisted about France's ability to cut its spending and reduce its deficit to qualify for European monetary union in 1999.

The franc stabilized Tuesday, defusing speculation that the Bank of France

## Ford Profit Fell 68% In Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DEARBORN, Michigan** — Ford Motor Co.'s third-quarter profit slumped as the company's car sales suffered, especially in Europe, and all the money the company did manage to earn came from its financial services business.

The carmaker reported net income of \$375 million, or 28 cents a share, down 68 percent from the \$1.12 billion, or \$1.04 a share, it earned in its record third quarter last year.

Analysts had been expecting poor results, but Ford's earnings were considerably below estimates that generally ranged near 33 cents. The company's shares closed at \$30.125, down 62.5 cents.

David McCammon, a vice president of Ford, also said he expected the company to report lower fourth-quarter results compared with a year earlier, although he believed they would be higher than the third quarter.

He said continued costs associated with new model introductions over the next two quarters were likely to dampen fourth-quarter earnings.

The automaker's third-quarter revenue was \$31.4 billion, up 2.6 percent from the third quarter last year.

"Their North American results were better than expected, but Europe was weaker than expected," said John Casasa, an analyst with Schroder, Wertheim & Co.

Analysts had predicted that Ford would post a loss on U.S. operations. Instead, Ford made \$187 million. See FORD, Page 16

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Trying to Make Walking Shoes Run

By Glenn Rifkin  
New York Times Service

**MARLBOROUGH, Massachusetts** — He dreamed up the aerobics shoe that made Reebok International Ltd. the world's No. 2 athletic shoe company, with about 35 million pairs sold. He created lucrative markets for tennis, basketball, walking and fitness shoes and championed Reebok's identification with human-rights causes. He even persuaded Cybill Shepherd to wear bright orange Reeboks at the Emmy Awards.

Now Angel R. Martinez, who was born in Cuba but was separated from his parents when he was taken to New York as a toddler, has been given a new assignment by Reebok: to remake Rockport Co., a \$300 million Reebok subsidiary stuck with a reputation as a dull, plodding brand.

In one of his first big moves, Rockport, which pioneered the walking-shoe market but most now share it with vigorous rivals, in November will introduce a line of shoes for men and women that emphasizes jazz fashion to accompany Rockport's trademark comfort and quality.

It is a risky decision, but some, including his boss, Paul B. Fireman, Reebok's founder and chairman, say that if Mr. Martinez succeeds at Rockport, he will be the top candidate to replace Mr. Fireman, who is 51.

Despite his track record, Mr. Marti-

nez, 40, has rarely emerged from Mr. Fireman's broad shadow in his 14-year career at Reebok. But when he left his post as executive vice president for global marketing to take on Rockport last November, many in the industry saw it as his chance to step into the limelight.

"He is very much a contender for the CEO position," said Peter Russ, an analyst with Shelby Callum Davis in New York. He said that if Mr. Martinez could

reinvigorate Rockport, which is based here near Boston, it may be his ticket to the top.

Mr. Fireman, who has been criticized by shareholders for Reebok's loss of market share to Nike Inc., the industry leader, may be Mr. Martinez's biggest fan.

"Some people call Angel a visionary, but he is more than that," Mr. Fireman said. "He is like a zen master." He said he expected Mr. Martinez to spend at least three years rebuilding Rockport and that eventually, "there is no reason he won't be the successor."

[Reebok announced a 10 percent drop in third-quarter profit after the stock market closed Tuesday, to \$76.2 million, because markdowns on inventory reduced margins, Bloomberg Business News reported. The drop in profit came despite an 8 percent rise in quarterly sales, to \$1.01 billion. Sales at Rockport grew 18 percent, to \$110.4 million.]

Mr. Martinez admitted he had thought about the possibility of running Reebok but insisted his heart was in the task at hand. "I want to build Rockport into a \$1 billion company," he said. "I'd get more pleasure in that than running Reebok."

Mr. Martinez is candid about what he found at Rockport. Sales grew 11 percent last year, to \$145 million, but the company was "bleeding water — not sinking, but not going anywhere," he said. Managers talked about "price points," not innovation.

Rockports, he said, "were your grandfather's shoe." The average customer age was 53, he said, and the products "were not exciting consumers."

Mr. Martinez has undertaken a complete remake. He hired Chris Kittle from Ferragamo to head the design department and opened a Rockport design studio in Florence.

"I see him dedicated to making Rockport a global brand, creating an excitement around the brand," Mr. Russ of Shelby Callum Davis said.

Inspiration got Mr. Martinez his big-

See REEBOK, Page 20

## EMU: A Vote for Later, Not Weaker

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

**BERLIN** — Germany's economy minister said Wednesday that it would be preferable to delay European monetary union by a year or two beyond its planned launch in 1999 than to relax the conditions that countries need to meet in order to qualify.

Glinter Rexrodt, in an interview here, said he hoped and believed that France would succeed in reducing its budget deficit enough to meet the criteria for monetary union in 1999. "But if they don't make it, then it will be better to wait a year or two than to change the criteria," he said.

The German economy minister acknowledged that some in Europe doubted whether France would succeed in bringing its public sector budget deficit down to 3 percent of its gross domestic product by 1997. This, along with targets on inflation and public debt, is one of the key criteria for monetary union contained in the Maastricht treaty on European integration.

Yet Mr. Rexrodt said he remained "optimistic" that France would succeed by 1999 in qualifying for the single currency.

"France is strongly committed to Europe. The French know that without European integration, their country will be located on the edge of Europe," he said.

The economy minister said Germany hoped that monetary union would be achieved "as soon as possible." But he stressed that "for me, one year later or sooner is not decisive."

"What is more important is that the Maastricht criteria be maintained and that we have sanctions against EMU members that do not stick to the criteria," he said.

Turning to Germany's economic outlook, Mr.

Rexrodt said he expected a 2.5 percent growth rate for both 1995 and 1996, "helped by relatively positive developments in investment and also by stronger consumer demand next year that will benefit from lower tax burdens on families."

The main problem facing Germany, he added, was the difficulty in getting the rate of unemployment in western states below its present level of 8.3 percent. "The reasons for unemployment have a structural base and we must fight it with structural reforms," Mr. Rexrodt said.

Mr. Rexrodt also said he was eager to see reforms in Germany's system of collective wage negotiations, noting that it was not always helpful to have a single agreement across an entire industrial sector. "There must be exceptions, related to special areas or regions or companies. There is a big difference between Lower Saxony and Baden-Württemberg," he said.

Turning to the complaints that some big companies have voiced over the strength of the Deutsche mark and the resulting need to transfer some manufacturing jobs out of Germany, Mr. Rexrodt said he understood but could not offer government aid beyond some limited assistance in military research and development.

In the case of Daimler-Benz AG, which has been particularly vocal about the effects of the strong mark, Mr. Rexrodt said, "I tell them to do their homework, and watch the dollar."

Mr. Rexrodt, who on Thursday will address a conference here organized by the International Herald Tribune, said he planned to give a progress report on the performance of the new Eastern states since German unification.

"The upswing has started for the eastern states, but we have only gone halfway," he said, noting that roughly \$700 billion had already been spent since unification occurred five years ago.

## Former Leaders Of Barings Bank Face an Inquiry

**SINGAPORE** — Former executives of Barings PLC are being investigated by authorities here for possible criminal offenses linked to the demise of the British bank, officials said Wednesday.

Lawrence Ang, director of the Commercial Affairs Department, said charges would be brought against "anyone who has committed an offense under our purview."

Mr. Ang declined to name the individuals under investigation but said Singapore would pursue extradition of anyone charged with committing crimes in the island-state.

His remarks came a day after the release of a government report criticizing the management of Barings.

Singapore has filed a dozen charges of fraud and forgery against Nicholas Leeson, the former Barings trader whose losses on futures operations crushed the merchant bank.

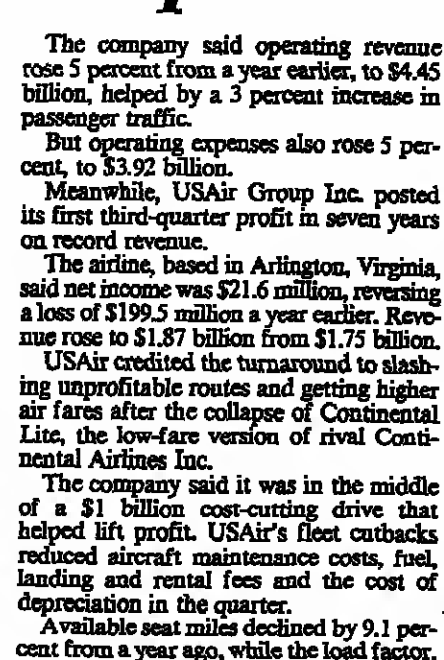
(AFP, AP, Reuters)

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Oct. 18										Eurocurrency Deposits										Oct.
Cross Rates																				
	S	D.M.	R.F.	Line	D.P.	N.R.	S.S.	Ys	Ts	Percent	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Shilling	French Franc	Yen	Other			
Australian	1.925	2.50	1.32	0.3794	0.97	—	5.4455	1.3500	1.3500	1.236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
British	29.825	24.35	26.55	5.8565	16.71	18.36	—	25.35	32.99	21.8	23.23	—	—	—	—	—	—			
French	1.580	—	—	—	7.889	20.512	—	2.495	1.079	1.30	1.3589	—	—	—	—	—	—			
German	1.218	—	—	—	16.178	45.57	—	2.645	1.017	19.47	19.025	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Italian	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Japanese	128.67	17.85	24.67	2.075	72.24	32.4	186.82	122.34	91.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Swiss	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
U.S.	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
U.K.	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
New York (S)	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Paris	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Porto	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Spain	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Stockholm	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
U.S.	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
U.K.	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Yen	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Zurich	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1 BCU	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1 ECU	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1 LCU	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1 SDR	1.925	—	—	—	1.925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Source: Reuters, Lloyd's Bank, prices applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).																				
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## More Flights Help AMR Earnings



lion in the United States. But the carmaker lost \$388 million in overseas markets and Europe accounted for \$320 million in

Ford's auto business lost \$201 million worldwide, worsening from a profit of \$619 million a year earlier.

European operations were hurt by lower sales and higher

### U.S. Stocks

spending on marketing to sell cars, including new models, in a weak market, Ford said. The company also had currency-exchange losses.

The European results are even causing the company to examine high-cost production sites in Europe, especially in Germany, said David McCammon, Ford's vice president of

in late 1993, the first nine months, Ford earned \$3.3 billion, or \$3.13 a share, down 7 percent from the first nine months of last year.

Ford was the last of the three U.S. automakers to release its quarterly financial results, and its performance was the worst. General Motors Corp. said its earnings were 1 percent higher than last year's. Chrysler Corp. said earnings skidded 46 percent.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Fargo, climbed 150 to 29,700.

"What we have is a very divergent market," said Don Hays, director of investment research for Wheat First Securities in Chicago. "Technology and financial stocks have led the market higher this year, but investors looking at other industries are 'starting to get very concerned about the economy, especially Christmas sales and falling car sales,'" he said.

■ **Tech Shares Rally On**  
Stocks closed mixed as rallies in Microsoft and First Interstate sent the Standard & Poor's 500 Index to a record, balancing a drop in cyclical shares, Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo.

## Gap With China Continues to Widen

running above last year's record pace.

With China, the United States had a record deficit of \$3.93 billion — the highest monthly deficit the United States has ever recorded with any country other than Japan, and 17.9 percent above the July imbalance.

"China will replace Japan as our No. 1 headache on trade," said Sung Woon Sohn, an economist at Norwest Corp. in Min-

with that country could soar to \$40 billion this year from \$29.5 billion last year.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, in Hong Kong for meetings with business leaders, called the deficit with China "disturbing." He said he told Chinese officials this week during a visit to Beijing that President Bill Clinton wanted "a more balanced economic relationship."

neapons, adding that the deficit (AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Very briefly:

## Former MGM Chief Parretti Arrested

LOS ANGELES (Reuter) — Giancarlo Parretti, the former owner of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., was arrested Wednesday by federal agents acting on an extradition request from France, officials said.

Mr. Parretti used to control a group of movie companies called MGM-Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and in 1990 he engineered a takeover of MGM. While Mr. Parretti was in control of MGM-Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, it included French company called Europe International Distribution.

The French company complains it alleges Mr. Parretti caused Europe International to engage in transactions that benefited other companies in which he had an interest.

## Competition Slashes Apple Earnings

**SAN JOSE, California (AP)**—Apple Computer Inc., suffering from inability to meet demand and the pricing pressure of competitors, on Wednesday reported a 48 percent drop profit for its fourth quarter.

The company earned \$60 million in the three months ended Sept. 29, down from \$115 million a year earlier. Revenue rose 21 percent, to \$3 billion from \$2.5 billion.

General Dynamics Corp. earned a net profit of \$91 million in the third quarter, up from \$34 million, on strong revenue from defense contracts and a one-time gain of \$29 million from the sales of some operations.

Johnson & Johnson's net profit was \$623 million in the third quarter, up 19 percent from a year earlier, as revenue almost tripled, to \$4.74 billion, helped by strong pharmaceutical sales.

APX Bloomberg

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**By William Glaberson**  
*New York Times Service*

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**NEW YORK** — Six of the largest U.S. newspapers said they had begun a job-listings service on the Internet that provided access to their combined help-wanted advertising.

The newspapers are the Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, Los Angeles Times, The New York Times, the San Jose Mercury-News and the Washington Post.

The service began providing electronic access this week to the help-wanted adver-

Executives at the papers said the service, called *GreenPath.com* (<http://www.greenpath.com>),

called CareerPath.com (<http://www.careerpath.com>), would eventually be expanded to carry classified advertising purchased to appear exclusively on the Internet. They also said they planned to add other services to allow advertisers and job seekers to search electronic listings to match candidates with jobs.

Some analysts said the move by the newspapers was largely defensive, because it is widely believed that on-line advertising will ultimately pose a broad challenge to newspaper classified advertising.

By trying to establish an early presence in the market, the analysts said, the newspapers hope to preserve their classified-

"The reality is if we're not there doing it, somebody else will be," said Miles Groves, the chief economist of the Newspaper Association of America.

Many newspapers, employment agencies, universities and corporations already list job openings on the Internet and on-line services.

## TRADE: Rising Exports Help Trim U.S. Deficit to Lowest Level for Year, but Gap With China Continues to Widen

**Continued from Page 15**

cial aircraft, which jumped by \$318 million to \$1.07 billion in August. For the year, however, aircraft exports are down 27 percent, reflecting weakness in sales of what has been for many years one of America's top exports.

Other gains for the month were recorded in sales of computers, up \$219 million, and computer chips, up \$105 million.

On the ports rose \$10.43 billion. American exports edged down August as fell to \$15.60, with barrels edged age of 7. billion.

David Lehman goods we August as

import side, auto intake by \$416 million to \$409 million.

"Our crude oil imports fell from \$3.59 billion in the price per barrel was \$5.31, compared with \$5.78 last year. The number of barrels imported edged down to an averaged 577 million from 7.65 million."

Beth Kelly, an economist at the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, said fewer autos are imported during the winter months because of low demand.

The dollar rose against major currencies on export figures, finishing at 100.825 yen and 1.44 Swiss francs in New York.

Stockpiles of goods had grown too large, she said.

"The dollar rose again today as we're seeing them being pulled away," Kelly said.

The dollar rose against major currencies on export figures, finishing at 100.825 yen and 1.44 Swiss francs in New York.

from 100,450 yen and 1,414 DM at Tuesday's close.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1,1571 Swiss francs from 1,1482 francs and to 4.9885 French francs from 4.9660. The pound fell to \$1.5695 from \$1.5730.

As usual, America's trade largest deficit was with Japan — an imbalance of \$5.11 billion. While this was the fifth straight month that the deficit with Japan had declined, the dollar's weakness in the

running above last year's record pace.

With China, the United States had a record deficit of \$3.93 billion — the highest monthly deficit the United States has ever recorded with any country other than Japan, and 17.9 percent above the July imbalance.

"China will replace Japan as our No. 1 headache on trade," said Sung Won Sohn, an economist at Norwest Corp. in Minneapolis.

That country could soar to \$40 billion this year from \$29.5 billion last year.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, in Hong Kong for meetings with business leaders, called the deficit with China "disturbing." He said he told Chinese officials this week during a visit to Beijing that President Bill Clinton wanted "a more balanced economic relationship."

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Oct 18				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				Low				Close			
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## EUROPE

# Hafslund Plans Merger With U.S. Drug Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
OSLO—Hafslund Nycomed A/S of Norway and Ivax Corp. of the United States said Wednesday they planned to merge in a \$6.5 billion share swap that would create a drug and diagnostics company with annual sales in excess of \$2.5 billion.

The deal comes as major drug companies struggle to cut costs and gain market share. It will be the second merger between U.S. and Scandinavian drug companies this year. Pharmacia AB of Sweden agreed in August to merge with Upjohn Co.

Jane Fiskin, an analyst with Williams de Broe PLC in London, said, "This is very positive for Hafslund, since one of their strategies is to develop high value-added generics, which have higher margins than standard generics."

Shareholders in each company are to receive one share in the new company for each share they hold. The merger excludes Hafslund's energy division.

Hafslund shares rose 23 kroner, to 204 (\$32.60), in Oslo. The company resulting from the merger will be called Ivax Nycomed Corp. and is expected to be a leading diagnostic imaging company. Hafslund Nycomed bought the diagnostic imaging business of Sterling Winthrop Inc. last year and is the world's largest maker of chemical dyes that help doctors use imaging equipment.

Ivax is the world's largest generic-drug manufacturer. Generic drugs—cheaper versions of brand-name drugs whose patent protection has expired—have gained favor in recent years with the growth of cost-conscious health maintenance organizations.

Ivax had \$1.13 billion in revenue in 1994 and \$89 million in profit. The company employs about 8,000 people.

Phillip Frost, chairman of Ivax, is to become executive chairman of Ivax Nycomed; Hafslund Nycomed's chief executive, Svein Asser, will be chairman and chief executive.

Analysts said profit growth at Hafslund Nycomed had been limited by a lack of capital. In February, the company said 1994 pretax income dropped 16 percent, to 1.31 billion Norwegian kroner, on sales of 7.81 billion kroner.

Ivax has grown through acquisitions. The company bought a Polish drug company, Pharmatop Ltd., on Oct. 4 for about \$10.5 million in stock.

(Bloomberg, AP)

**SAP Software Warns of Drop in Revenue**

WALLDORF, Germany—SAP AG, the German industrial software group, said Wednesday that sales in the last quarter of 1995 would not match the brisk pace recorded a year earlier.

"SAP does not expect sales growth in the final three months of this year to match last year's fourth-quarter growth, which was exceptionally strong," the company said.

The company also said earnings on ordinary activities in the first nine months of 1995 rose 47 percent, to 385 million Deutsche marks (\$272.2 million). But it cautioned that those earnings reflected a loss of about 25 million DM on currency translations.

Sales during the period rose 57 percent, to 1.14 billion DM. SAP said orders had risen 65 percent during the reporting period.

(AFX, Reuters)

## Getting Serious About Selling Off Eastern Europe Puts Privatization on Fast Track

By Nathaniel C. Nash  
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST—It has been hard lately to put privatization in Eastern Europe seriously. Just look at the case of Hungary over the past year.

When foreign investors seemed to have locked up a deal to buy a dairy, the purchase was scratched in favor of a lower offer by a local farming cooperative. "Very important political reasons" were cited.

In December, when a Dallas hotel company was on the verge of buying the Hungar Hotels chain, Prime Minister Gyula Horn stopped the deal and ordered an investigation that led to the dismissal of the privatization commissioner.

But now, there seems to have been a reversal. After more than two years of bumbling along, Hungary has put up for sale the crown jewels—its oil company, its electricity and gas distribution industry, its major banks and a second installment of stock in the state telephone company, Matav. A consortium of Deutsche Telekom AG and Ameritech Corp. already owns a 30 percent stake.

Global players in oil and gas, electricity and telecommunications are knocking on Hungary's door, apparently convinced that the country is at last getting serious about privatizing its largest companies.

The government has hired investment bankers, including CS First Boston, Kleinwort Benson Securities, Merrill Lynch & Co. and Deutsche Bank AG to

market the companies and hopes to raise nearly \$2 billion in the next few months.

"The interest in privatizations here is very strong," said Stijn Sabbe, head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Budapest. "That is quite obvious by the number of major companies that are looking at MOL," Hungary's state oil and gas company, which plans to sell stock beginning in mid-November.

Indeed, bankers say that over the next year, more money could be poured into privatizations in Eastern Europe by foreign investors than in all the previous years combined.

In July, the Czech Republic got \$1.45 billion for a stake in its state telephone company bought by a consortium led by Koninklijke PTT of the Netherlands.

In Poland, where few of the major state-owned enterprises have been sold to private investors, the government is taking the first serious steps, Western bankers say. It recently set up a system under which 14 investment funds, with heavy representation of foreign capital and managers, will control about 400 state-owned companies.

In Hungary, polls show that the public opposes the sale of the state-owned companies to have little choice. It is burdened with almost \$22 billion in debt and is running big budget deficits. Selling state assets is one way to get employees off budget payrolls and repay some of the debt.

The sale of the 30 percent stake in

MOL will represent the first time an oil company in Eastern Europe has gone on the block and one of the few times any government has offered to sell its oil company.

MOL has several advantages. One is its sheer size. It dominates the economy, accounting for 90 percent of the nation's oil and gas production, refining and reserves. It is a fully integrated energy company, involved in stages from exploration to importing natural gas from Russia, refining crude oil and operating a chain of gasoline stations.

Its Duna oil refinery south of Budapest is considered "among the most sophisticated units in the Central and Eastern European region," according to a recent report by Nomura Securities in London.

The same report estimated that the oil and gas reserves of MOL were worth \$1.8 billion, compared with its current market value of \$1 billion.

The global public offering of a 30 percent stake that Merrill Lynch and Kleinwort Benson are planning in November is expected to bring in at least \$300 million.

But hopes for a smooth sale were nearly dashed Sept. 12, when the government dismissed two top executives at the company and replaced them with László Pál, a hard-line Socialist who is a leader of the far-left faction of the Socialist Party. A Russian-trained engineer with no experience in the oil business, he was dismissed as trade minister in June for opposing the privatization program.

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(Reuters, Bloomberg, APX)

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
2200	3600	2100		
2220	3650	2000		
2140	3300	1900		
2050	3150	1800		
1900				
1995	1995	1995		
M J J A S O	M J J A S O	M J J A S O		
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Amsterdam EOE		457.77	458.57	+0.26
Brussels Stock Exchange		7,758.04	7,768.09	-0.39
Frankfurt DAX		2,194.81	2,201.03	-0.28
Copenhagen Stock Market		361.08	361.74	-0.18
Helsinki HEX General		2,098.72	2,082.99	+0.76
Oslo OBV		422.34	413.72	+2.08
London FTSE 100		3,583.00	3,562.20	+0.58
Madrid Stock Exchange		301.40	300.00	+0.47
Milano MIBTEL		9,398.00	9,238.00	+1.75
Paris CAC 40		1,770.66	1,779.74	-0.51
Stockholm SX 16		1,965.80	1,943.61	+1.13
Vilnius ATX		913.31	901.71	+1.28
Zurich SPI		2,029.92	2,016.54	+0.66

Source: Reuters International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

• The European Commission will allow Daimler-Benz AG to merge its rail equipment activities with those of ABB Asea Brown Boveri, creating the world's highest train supplier. The commission said the German industrial concern's divestiture of Kiepe Elektronik GmbH, a rail equipment supplier, would help open up the market for local trains.

• Siemens AG plans to invest \$80 million (\$125.6 million) in Mercury Communications Ltd.'s equipment unit, a division of Cable & Wireless PLC. The German company is buying a 75 percent stake in the unit for an undisclosed price.

• Finland's largest forest product companies, Repola Oy, Kymmene Oy and Enso-Gutzeit Oy all reported strong increases in eight-month pretax profit as paper prices rise and revenue higher. But analysts said the market showed signs of weakening and that paper prices might ebb soon. Kymmene said profit almost quadrupled, to 2.05 billion markka (\$480 million).

• SCA, a Swedish pulp and paper producer, said prevailing market conditions did not permit pulp price increases over current levels of \$925 a tonne and that the state of the market was difficult to predict. SCA's comments followed speculation that pulp prices could reach \$1,000 a tonne.

• Neste Oy reported a 52 percent increase in profit for the eight months ended in August, to 1.14 billion markka. The state-owned Finnish oil and gas company also said it would offer 10 million shares at 78 markka each as part of a privatization plan to begin next month.

• Pirelli SPA's Pirelli Cavi SpA unit won a 160 billion lire (\$99.8 million) contract for the supply and installation of an underwater energy system in Malaysia.

• Intel Corp. plans to make the biggest investment in Irish manufacturing history with a \$1.2 billion expansion of a microprocessing plant, the Irish government said.

• Poland's Telecommunications Ministry is inviting bids to construct two mobile telephone networks to cover the whole of the country. Two operators will be chosen at the end of the first half of 1996, they said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, APX)

## SGS-Thomson Sets Share Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS—SGS-Thomson Microelectronics NV said Wednesday it had set a price of \$43.50 a share for a global offering of 18 million common shares.

The European semiconductor maker announced the share offering Sept. 27, saying 11.7 million shares would be offered in the United States. On Wednesday, the company said the issue represented 13.2 percent of the 136,783,780 common shares that would be outstanding after the offering.

Of the 18 million shares, 7,610,000 are being sold by the company, 6,815,000 come

from SGS-Thomson Microelectronics Holdings BV, and 3,375,000 come from Thomson EMU PLC. The shares will be sold in New York and Paris.

Meanwhile, Thomson-CSF, the French defense contractor that owns about 20 percent of SGS-Thomson, posted a first-half profit of 364 million francs (\$73 million), reversing a year earlier loss of 176 million francs. Strong results at SGS-Thomson helped Thomson-CSF overcome a 3 percent drop in sales, to 15.52 billion francs.

Thomson-CSF said it expected the improvement in the company's net results "to be borne out in the full year."

Thomson-CSF is on the list of French state-owned companies to be privatized in the spring, although the government has not decided whether to sell the unit separately or with its parent, Thomson SA.

A sale of Thomson as a whole, which would raise around 5 billion francs, is an attractive proposition because it would create a balanced group with interests in defense electronics, consumer goods and semiconductor, an industry analyst said.

Alternatively, the state could opt to sell Thomson-CSF and Thomson Multimedia separately. (Reuters, Bloomberg, APX)

## Head of Alitalia Blasts Owners

Reuters

ROME—The chief executive of Alitalia Airlines, who was expected to be fired at a board meeting Wednesday, lashed out against the state holding company that controls the airline.

"They wanted a scapegoat," Roberto Schisano told the newspaper La Repubblica, "and they've found him."

IRI, the Italian state holding company, asked Mr. Schisano to resign after the airline posted a loss of 197 billion lire (\$122.9 million) for the first half of this year. Mr. Schisano, who joined Alitalia in 1994, refused.

### AMEX

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close				
Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
AA	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
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AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
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AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
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AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
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AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
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AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAK	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAI	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
AAJ	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2



**The Associated Press**

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## China Exporters Threatened by Tax-Rebate Cut

**BEIJING** — The Chinese government, short of cash, will cut by more than a third a tax rebate that many exporters say is a matter of life and death, officials said Wednesday.

Rebates owed to companies this year also will not be paid until next year, a Chinese tax official said. The rebates amount to as much as 100 percent of the value-added tax that exporters pay on their goods.

Many exporters have said they may go under unless they receive this year's rebates.

The rebates have been a problem for Beijing since they were introduced last year to promote exports. Exports surged this year, as did claims for rebates.

The cut in next year's rebates and the delayed payment of rebates this year were made official in a circular sent Oct. 6 by the State Council.

The circular said that starting Jan. 1, most exporters will get a rebate of 9 percent on the value-added tax paid at their stage of production, according to a government spokesman. Previously, the government said it would pay rebates of 14 percent on VAT paid by exporters.

The new policy is bad news for exporters even if it is good for the economy, analysts said. Exporters are owed billions of dollars in rebates by the govern-

ment. Payouts have been stalled to avoid an inflationary infusion of cash into the economy.

"This news is definitely disappointing," said Lily Wu, an analyst at Bankers Trust Co. "We're already concerned that companies aren't meeting bills from each other. If the government doesn't pay up, that doesn't set a good example."

Originally, China imposed a 17 percent value-added tax on its manufacturers in January 1994. Against this tax, manufacturers were entitled to monthly rebates of as much as 17 percent on exports. The rebate was cut to 14 percent this July.

The government owes 35 billion yuan (\$4.22 billion) in tax rebates from 1994, according to official press reports. Last month, China said its rebate bill for this year would reach 110 billion yuan. It has budgeted only 55 billion yuan.

Meeting that commitment would sabotage government plans to keep the budget deficit to 66.7 billion yuan this year, said Ma Guonan, an economist at Peregrine Brokerage.

"The delay in payment will make this year's deficit number look a little better," Mr. Ma said. "Longer term, they had to bite the bullet and cut rebates. Otherwise, inflation would rise, and the whole export sector would be hurt."

## Victims of a Debt Crisis Scandal Hits Japan's Small Firms

**TOKYO** — Nishiki Finance Co.'s problems are small change compared with the \$500 billion in bad loans menacing Japan's financial institutions. For hundreds of small businesses, though, the banking crisis begins and ends with the bankrupt Osaka-based lender.

Nishiki's niche was lending to the small businesses that big banks often shun as too risky. Its collapse in August under \$900 million in liabilities has triggered bankruptcies at 427 companies, most of which had fewer than a dozen employees, according to Tokyo Shoko Research.

These dominoes fell because Nishiki allegedly pressured its borrowers to submit promissory notes for several times the amount of the money they actually borrowed, then sold the inflated notes to other lenders to raise funds for its own investments, according to lawyers for the borrowers. Even after Nishiki's bankruptcy, the lawyers say, the borrowers are still responsible for paying the note holders.

"Nishiki is the tip of an iceberg," said Kenji Utsunomiya, a lawyer who heads the Tokyo Council of Consumer and Credit Loan Problems, which aids debtors. "Ever since the burst of the economic bubble, small businesses have had a hard time borrowing funds from banks, so they have increasingly shifted to riskier loans."

Many of Nishiki's customers probably realized the risk of depositing those promissory notes, but they had no other place to go for money.

In the most extreme cases, Mr. Utsunomiya said, companies have had to borrow funds from loan sharks charging annual interest rates of as much as 360 percent, in violation of the government's 40 percent limit.

Most small companies have had to go to firms that re-lend funds borrowed from other financial institutions, generally charging interest of about

10 percent. Even that dwarfs the 1 percent to 2 percent that commercial banks charge major customers for loans. Japan's short-term prime rate is at a record low of 1.625 percent.

Nishiki's customers' problems started last spring, when the lender sold the promissory notes without their knowledge, according to lawyers representing the customers.

About 2,200 customers handed Nishiki promissory notes with a face value of at least 32 billion yen (\$320 million), said Minoru Yoneda, the company's bankruptcy administrator. Most of the notes have been cashed, according to Masakiyo Ogawa, a representative of more than 80 lawyers helping Nishiki's customers file lawsuits alleging fraud against Hideo Izumi, 51, Nishiki's president who founded the company in 1972. A dozen such suits have already been filed nationwide.

Nishiki, which had 27 branches and employed about 200 people, demanded that its customers deposit the inflated notes, saying that would make it easier for them to obtain loans in the future, according to some borrowers.

Mr. Yoneda, the bankruptcy administrator, would not comment further on the case except to say that a certified public accountant was reviewing Nishiki's portfolio and transaction records. Nishiki officials could not be reached for comment.

**Daiwa Shareholders Threaten Suit**

A group of shareholders in Daiwa Bank Ltd. is threatening to sue the bank's senior management for allegedly violating the Japanese commercial code, Agence France-Presse reported, citing a lawyer representing the group.

The lawyer, Hideo Iida, said the unidentified shareholders were threatening to seek 110 billion yen in damages, the same amount the bank lost through allegedly fraudulent bond trading at its New York branch.

## U.S. Sees China in WTO Soon

**BEIJING** — U.S. Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown indicated here Wednesday that he expected China to be admitted to the World Trade Organization in 1996, while expressing continued concern over the country's barriers to free trade.

"It is hard to conceive of a WTO that in 1996 does not include China," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown's comments came a day after China's foreign trade minister, Wu Yi, reiterated accusations that the United States was the "main obstacle" to the success of its long-standing application.

Mr. Brown, wrapping up a two-day visit, said he was upbeat about the future of bilateral relations, which plummeted this summer to their lowest level in years because of Taiwan.

"I came at a time when, if there was continued extension of tension in our relationship, the Chinese would have had the opportunity to communicate it to me, and they didn't," Mr. Brown said.

Instead, the two sides signed agreements to work together in areas including commercial law, management training, defense conversion, environment technology and telecommunication.

Mr. Brown's visit was the highest-level visit to China by a U.S. official since relations soured. (AP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		8,973.70	10,032.93	-0.58
Singapore Straits Times		2,104.89	2,099.38	+0.26
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,111.40	2,108.50	+0.14
Tokyo Nikkei 225		17,895.97	17,918.60	-0.12
Kuala Lumpur Composite		946.72	945.86	+0.09
Bangkok SET		1,298.43	1,308.91	-0.85
Seoul Composite Index		1,008.70	1,005.78	+0.03
Taipei Stock Market Index		5,033.07	5,061.00	-0.04
Manila PSE		2,633.19	2,636.82	-0.21
Jakarta Composite Index		499.48	498.95	+0.10
Wellington NZSE-40		2,195.44	2,142.04	+2.49
Bombay Sensitive Index		3,564.11	3,570.30	-0.43

### Very briefly:

- Japan's upper house of Parliament approved a 5.33 trillion yen (\$53.07 billion) supplementary budget to help carry out a record 14 trillion yen spending package, much of it for public works, to stimulate the economy.
- Reebok International Ltd. received complaints from Muslim leaders because of an advertising campaign featuring the signature of Mohammed Azharuddin, captain of India's cricket team, on a sports shoe. The leaders complain that the ads insult Islam by using the name of Mohammed.
- Sega Enterprises Ltd. and Softbank Corp. will create a joint-venture company, GameExpress, to distribute video-game and personal-computer software and hardware in the United States.
- The Philippines' Supreme Court temporarily stopped the sale of most of the state-owned Manila Hotel to a consortium led by Renong Berhad of Malaysia and including IIT Sheraton Corp. A rival bidder, Manila Prince Hotel, is arguing that locally owned companies should be given priority.
- Taiwan and Macao agreed to establish air links, allowing Air Macao to fly between Taiwan and mainland China with a stopover in the Portuguese colony.
- China, seeking to increase its nuclear-generation capacity to 20,000 megawatts by 2020, will build at least four nuclear power plants in the next five years.
- Thailand approved a plan to reduce its stake in Bangechak Petroleum PLC, a local oil refiner and retailer, to 49 percent from 80 percent, and sell 21 percent to the public.
- LG Chemical Ltd. of South Korea will make cosmetics in China at its joint-venture plant in Zhejiang Province with Second Light Company Group.

## CITIC Issues Denial

**HONG KONG** — CITIC Pacific Ltd. denied reports Wednesday that its largest shareholder had sold 169 million Hong Kong dollars (\$21.9 million) of shares in the China-backed conglomerate.

Many traders said CITIC Hong Kong (Holdings) Ltd. had sold 7 million shares in CITIC Pacific. CITIC Hong Kong is a unit of China International Trust & Investment Corp.

Separately, Moody's Investors Service Inc. assigned a Baa-2 rating to a \$200 million issue of floating-rate two-year Euro notes issued by CITIC Pacific Finance Ltd. The rating is just above speculative status.

## Amway Sets Japan's First Share Repurchase

**TOKYO** — Amway Japan Ltd.'s stock rose 8 percent Wednesday after the company announced Japan's first-ever share buyback, posted a sharp rise in annual profit and declared a special dividend.

The company, which markets home- and personal-care products, said it would repurchase 5 million of its own shares to raise shareholders' return on equity and bolster its share price.

Shares in Amway Japan rose 330 yen, to 4,620. At that price, the repurchase would cost the company 23.1 billion yen (\$230 million). The buyback represents more

than 3 percent of the company's 149.6 million shares outstanding.

Analysts said the news was good for shareholders but that Japanese companies would not rush to follow suit before April, when a government tax break for such share repurchases is to take effect.

Japan only recently lifted its ban on buybacks in an effort to revitalize Japan's stock market.

In late June, when the stock market was hovering at three-year lows, Japan pledged to make it easier for companies to buy back their own stock by lifting its ban and freezing taxes on such transactions for two years

beginning in April. Analysts said the ideal buyback candidates were companies with plenty of spare cash, no significant capital expenditure plans and healthy balance sheets.

Amway Japan fills the bill. The company said current, or pretax, profit rose 10.6 percent, to 44.21 billion yen, for the year ended Aug. 31. The company also reported a 13 percent rise in current profit, to 43.35 billion yen, on sales of 177.99 billion yen.

Amway Japan also announced a special dividend of 50 yen a share for the year ended in August, raising the total dividend to 190 yen from 140 yen a year ago.

**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS**

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## REEBOK: Angel Martinez Wants to Make Rockport a \$1 Billion Brand

Continued from Page 15

gest break, in 1982. Driving back to San Francisco after an unsuccessful three-week sales trip, he despaired at the lack of interest in Reebok running shoes. The market was saturated, and retailers had no shelf space for soft leather models from this obscure company that Mr. Fireman had bought in England.

He stopped at his wife's exercise class - a new West Coast craze called aerobics. Most of the women were barefoot, and many were complaining about leg and foot injuries.

The proverbial light bulb went on. "Aerobics shoes," Mr. Martinez said to himself.

He took the idea straight to his boss, but Mr. Fireman, who had never heard of aerobics, rejected it.

Undaunted, Mr. Martinez sketched a design for a shoe and called Steve Liggett, head of Reebok's manufacturing, to ask for help. A prototype was quickly

manufactured in East Asia and shipped to Mr. Martinez, who had such confidence in his brainstorm that he said he would have paid for it himself if he could not sway Mr. Fireman.

When he showed the shoe to local aerobics instructors, they loved it. Mr. Fireman continued to resist, until Mr. Martinez sent a box filled with thousands of orders.

Once on board, Mr. Fireman made a huge bet, ordering 32,000 pairs of what were dubbed Reebok Freestyles. The soft leather and distinct comfort struck a chord.

After a week of sluggish sales, Mr. Martinez thought up a promotion that offered, with each purchase, two weeks free at a class with Richard Simmons, the host of a television exercise show.

The shoes sold out within days, and a vast market was born. Reebok's sales soared from \$3.5 million in 1982 to \$1.4

billion by 1987, almost totally because of the aerobics shoes.

"We gave women the first-ever athletic shoe to call their own," Mr. Martinez says. "It became a badge for them."

Whether he can create that same badge at Rockport remains to be seen. At Rockport, Mr. Martinez is putting style first, scaling down the company's clunky trademark Vibram-sole shoes. In a company whose shoes rarely sold for more than \$100, he is pushing men's dress shoes for \$230.

Just three years after selling its first women's shoes, the company is making a big push in that market. Mr. Martinez expects half his shoes to be women's models by the end of next year, up from 30 percent now.

For Mr. Martinez, the risk is that he might get too "creative" and dilute Rockport's reputation as a no-nonsense, high-quality shoe.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



## October 18, 1995

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## SPORTS

# European Cup: The Elite Starts To Take Control

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The European elite asserted themselves on Wednesday as the group stage of the Champions Cup, reached halfway.

Real Madrid scored six goals against Ferencvaros of Hungary. Juventus scored three in the first 25 minutes against Glasgow Rangers before easing off. Spartak Moscow, on the other hand, started slowly but scored four in the last half hour to beat Rosenborg of Norway 4-2. Ajax, the holders, strolled to an easy win over Grasshopper of Zurich.

Porto 0, Panathinaikos 1: The Greek champions played for most of the game with 10 men in Porto yet still gained a win that puts them two points clear of Porto and Nantes at the top of Group A with a game in hand.

The Greeks, who had come to defend, were left with 10 men after striker Alex Alexoudis, who had already been booked, was given his second yellow card in the 35th minute for faking a foul in the penalty area.

The only goal came in the 41st minute when winger Dimitris Markos dribbled across the edge of the penalty area before curling a wicked left-foot shot that Porto's keeper Vitor Baia touched but could not stop.

Panathinaikos play Aalborg, who have lost both their games, next week.

Nantes 3, Aalborg 1: Aalborg, replacements for Dynamo Kiev, banned for a match-rig-

ging attempt, fell behind to a goal by Nicolas Ouedec in the fifth minute.

Aalborg fought their way back into the game in the first minute of the second half when Jan Pedersen neatly volleyed home a cross from the right.

Nantes, with only one point from their first two matches, scored 10 minutes later through Reynald Pedros after good work by Japhet N'Doram and Ouedec. Ouedec, only recently back after four months out, also set up the third goal for Pole Roman Kosecki in the 75th minute.

Rosenborg 2, Spartak Moscow 4: Substitute Valery Kechinov hit two as Spartak Moscow turned on the style in the second half to come back from two goals down with four goals in the last 30 minutes.

Legia Warsaw 1, Blackburn Rovers 0: Jerzy Podbrozny's 25th minute was enough to give Legia Warsaw the win and continue Blackburn Rovers' humiliation in European competition.

The loss was the third straight for the English Premier League champions. Blackburn pressed in the second half and played some of its best soccer of the Champions League season but couldn't break through.

Forwards Alan Shearer and Chris Sutton had chances but did not score.

Blackburn laid siege to the



PSV Eindhoven's Stan Valckx was nipped by Tony Yeboah of Leeds, but Eindhoven won the UEFA Cup match, 5-3.

Legia goal as the end but in a hectic finish, Spartak narrowly failed to beat Polish keeper Maciej Szczesny.

Juventus 4, Rangers 1: Fabrizio Ravanelli scored two fine goals as Juventus trounced injury-depleted Glasgow Rangers.

Rangers, without injured England midfielder Paul Gascoigne, played most of the second half with just 10 men after Alex Cleland was sent off in the 55th minute for violent play. Juventus were without Gianluca Vialli.

Ravanelli, rammed home a free-kick in the 15th minute then set up the second, for Antonio Cotoe two minutes later. Alessandro Del Piero made it 3-0 with a 23rd-minute free-kick.

Ravanelli claimed his second in the 75th minute, plunging through the Rangers defence to beat Gorman before the Scots pulled back a consolation goal through Richard Gough.

Juventus have won all three of their Group C games for nine points, five points more than second-place Borussia Dortmund.

Borussia Dortmund 1, Steaua Bucharest 0: Dortmund scored its first Champions League victory, beating Steaua Bucharest 1-0 with a 58th-minute goal by 19-year-old midfielder Lars Ricken.

Ajax 3, Grasshopper 0: European Cup holders Ajax cruised to a comfortable victory over the Swiss champions in Amsterdam. Ajax stretched their unbeaten European Cup run to 14 games

with an ease which at times bordered on complacency, particularly in the first half.

Patrick Kluijver opened the scoring with a dazzling strike in the 10th minute rapping the ball home off the underside of the bar. Kluijver added his second in the 68th minute then Finidi George put the outcome well beyond Grasshopper with an 87th minute goal.

Real Madrid 6, Ferencvaros 1: Real Madrid, second behind Ajax in Group D, easily defeated the Hungarian league team Ferencvaros 6-1, the highlight of which was a hat-trick by young striker Raul Gonzalez Blanco, 18. Raul scored two goals in a minute in the first half and a third near the end as Real brushed aside the Hungarian champions.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

## Oilers' Goaltender Upstages the Devils

The Associated Press  
There was another great goaltending performance at the Meadowlands, and this time it was out by Martin Brodeur.

Brodeur, who led the New Jersey Devils to the Stanley Cup last season and was largely responsible for their 4-0 National Hockey League start this season, was overshadowed in his own building by Edmonton's Bill Ranford on Tuesday night.

The result was a 3-1 victory

for the Oilers, which broke a 16-game winning streak for the Devils that had extended from last season's playoffs through the preseason and into the early weeks of the 1995-96 season.

"We could have played for two days and I don't think we would have scored, and they would have gotten more goals," said the Devils' coach, Jacques Lemaire, whose team outscored opponents 16-5 in winning its first four games. "That's exactly the way I see it. We were not scheduled to win this game."

Ranford made 38 saves to help the Oilers win their first game after four losses.

Tuesday night's loss prevented the Oilers from tying an NHL record for most victories at the start of a season by the defending Stanley Cup champion.

Ottawa started with a 5-0 record in the 1920-21 season after winning the Cup, while Edmonton did the same in 1985-86.

Rangers 5, Islanders 1: Glenn Healy and Ray Ferraro, two former members of the Islanders, each had big nights as the visiting Rangers beat their metropolitan area rivals.

Healy made 22 saves and Ferraro triggered a four-goal burst in the first and second periods. Brian Leetch and Pat Verbeek had power-play goals, and Sergei Nemchinov and Doug Lidster also scored for the Rangers.

Maple Leafs 7, Sharks 2: In Toronto, Mike Gartner and Sergio Momesso each had two goals as the Maple Leafs finally got their power play untracked.

Toronto's power-play unit, successful only four times in 29 chances before the game, scored twice in three attempts in the first period, including the opening goal of the period. The Maple Leafs scored four power-play goals in five chances overall.

Blackhawks 6, Panthers 3: Gary Suter scored two goals, including the game winner, as Chicago ended Florida's four-game winning streak.

Murray Craven and Sergei Krivonozhko each had a goal and an assist for the visiting Blackhawks, who blew three one-goal leads before being able to put away the Panthers with a three-goal third period.

Red Wings 3, Flames 3: In Detroit, Darren McCarty scored twice to help the Red Wings extend their unbeaten streak to five games.

The game was tied 3-3 going into the third, and the winless Flames (0-2-3) outshot Detroit 13-4 in the period, but couldn't beat Chris Osgood.

The Red Wings (3-1-2) had the best chance of overtime, but Trevor Kidd stopped Slava Kozlov, and the rebound was finally cleared after the puck was in the goal mouth.

## SIDELINES

### Grand National Star Red Rum Dies

LONDON (Reuters) — Triple Grand National winner Red Rum died on Wednesday at the age of 30 and was buried by the winning post of the world's most famous steeplechase.

The gelding, one of Britain's best loved racehorses, was found in a distressed state in his stable and humanely put down.

Red Rum was the only horse ever to win the Grand National three times — in 1973, '74 and '77. He was second in 1975 and '76.

### NHL Jets to Move to Minneapolis

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP) — The Winnipeg Jets, who joined the North American National Hockey League in 1979, have been sold to a group in the United States and will leave the city after the season.

Barry Shenkarow, principal owner of the Jets, said Wednesday the team has been purchased by the investors Richard Burke of Minneapolis and Steven Gluckstein of New York.

Negotiations have been ongoing between Burke and Minneapolis officials to bring the Jets to Minneapolis, which lost the North Stars a few years ago to Dallas. There was no indication how much the group paid for the Jets. Shenkarow said in a statement Burke and Gluckstein have no plans to change personnel. The move would be the second in as many years by a Canadian club to an American city. The Quebec Nordiques this year relocated to Denver and became the Avalanche.

### For the Record

Coach Jacques Demers and General Manager Serge Savard were fired by the Montreal Canadiens, who have lost all of their National Hockey League games this season. (AP)

## SCOREBOARD

### HOCKEY

#### NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE						
Atlantic Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	4	0	0	8	19	3
New Jersey	4	1	0	8	17	8
Washington	3	1	1	7	14	7
Florida	4	2	0	8	24	19
N.Y. Rangers	3	2	0	6	14	14
Tampa Bay	1	3	1	3	12	18
N.Y. Islanders	0	4	1	1	11	24
Northwest Division						
Hartford	4	0	0	8	15	9
Boston	2	2	2	6	26	26
Pittsburgh	2	1	1	5	20	16
Atlanta	1	2	0	2	10	13
Buffalo	1	3	0	2	10	14
Montreal	0	4	0	0	4	20
WESTERN CONFERENCE						
Central Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	3	1	2	8	27	15
Chicago	3	2	1	7	23	17
Winnipeg	2	1	1	5	26	25
St. Louis	3	2	0	6	17	16
Dallas	2	3	0	4	22	22
Toronto	2	2	0	4	17	15
Pacific Division						
Los Angeles	2	0	2	6	20	17
Colorado	2	3	1	5	16	20
Vancouver	4	0	2	8	20	21
Calgary	0	2	3	3	13	18
Anaheim	1	3	0	2	11	13
Edmonton	1	4	0	2	8	25
San Jose	0	2	3	1	17	24

TUESDAYS RESULTS			
Edmonton	1	2	0-3
New Jersey	0	1	0-1
First Period: E-Hartford 1 (Thornhill).			
Second Period: E-Ciger 2, 3. E-Oliver 1			
(Olsson, Ciger) (pp). 4 N.J.-Brylin 2			
(Roston, Daneko), Third Period: None. Shots			
on goal: E- 6-11-2-19, N.J.- 15-10-14-39.			

### SOCCER

#### UEFA Cup

C-Hersley 1 (Fleury, Sullivan), C-C-Fleury 2 (Fleury, Sullivan). Second Period: C-Hersley 2 (Fleury, Sullivan), C-C-Fleury 2 (Fleury, Sullivan). Third Period: None.						
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### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Preseason

Chicago	1	2	3	4
Florida	0	3	0	3
52. Second Period: C-Groven 2 (Roenicke, Hackett)				
51. First Period: F-Fitzgerald 3 (Barnes, Dvorak), C-Custer 3 (Shantz, Chelaris), & F-Hul 3 (Skrucland, G.Smith), S-C-Weinrich 1 (Armato, Craven), & F-Svehla 1 (Belonger, Garpentov) (pp), Third Period: C-Custer 4 (Nichols) (pp), & C-Russell 1 (Poulin, Khokrasov), 9, C-Khokrasov 1 (Nichols). Starts on post-C: 9-7-10--26. F-4-13-10--27. Goals: C-Hackett, Belfour. F-Fitzpatrick.				
M.V. Rangers	2	2	1	5

### CRICKET

#### First Test

(Lachar, Subbittali) 4, 1, N.Y., Menchione 2			
(Lachar, Kyrosel), Third Period: 5, N.Y., Poity			
(Lachar, Kyrosel), 2nd Period: 5, N.Y., Poity			
Goal-Rangers 5-7-17, Islanders 7-10-23			
Goalies: N.Y.-Hedy, N.Y.-Solo.			
	5	7	2-3
(Toronto)	5	1	1-7
First Period: 2-Goalkeeper 2 (Murphy) (9, 1)			
(Toronto) 2-Goalkeeper 2 (Murphy) (9, 1)			
(Sundie, Hogue), 4-T.Gilmer 1 (Montessa,			
5, 1-T.Andreychuk 2 (Montessa, Gilmer)			
(1st), Second Period: 2-Goalkeeper 1 (Sundin			
(Sundin, Hogue), 2-Goalkeeper 1 (Sundin)			
2 (Dehlin, Sykes), 3-S.J., Ragnerson 2			
(Macaron, Janyne) (9, 5, 7), Montesson 2			
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### TRANSITIONS

#### Baseball

NBA Preseason	
Tuesdays Results	
Boston 99, Miami 84	
Detroit 104, Cleveland 88	
New York 100, Denver 98	
Chicago 112, Washington 87	
San Antonio 108, Golden State 106	
Minnesota 93, Vancouver 79	
L.A. Lakers 101, Charlotte 94	
Seattle 103, Utah 101	

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"CHICKENS COME FROM EGGS AND EGGS COME FROM CHICKENS. SOUNDS LIKE SOMETHING OF A HARBINGER WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA."

### JUNIEB

That scrambled word game

Unscramble the letters in each word to form the names of the following items.

POAYS

CUIMS

TESKAB

ENTELG

Answers: A. POAYS, B. CUIMS, C. TESKAB, D. ENTELG.

Today's puzzle: ANKLE BASIN FLAY KETTLE. What a game with cut out top as a party - TALL TALK.

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### PEANUTS



### GARFIELD



### BEETLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### WIZARD OF ID



### THE FAR SIDE



### BLONDIE



### THE CALVIN AND HOBBES





## Graf's Mask Falls As She Loses One For Her Father

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

BRIGHTON, England — Suddenly her problems seemed very real. The only way most of us know world No. 1 Steffi Graf is by the tennis she provides, clinically and with little editorial comment. Then on Wednesday she lost to somebody named Marian de Swardt.

The score was 6-2, 4-6, 6-1. Six to one. Her opponent was ranked 54th in the world, the lowest of the 17 players who have beaten Graf in the last 10 years. The opponent, a large woman, had not played much this year while recuperating from shoulder surgery two years ago.

Not so long after her problems had been made clear, Graf said, "I think she is the best woman player I have ever played against."

A few listeners reacted as if Graf had just pleaded guilty to tax evasion. Just so there was no doubt, Graf said, "I said that she was the best woman who has ever played against me."

Better than Monica Seles? Chris Evert? Marian de Swardt, a 24-year-old South African, winner of \$364,136 lifetime, was better than Martina Navratilova?

"I'm talking about the first one and a half sets," Graf said in slight retreat. "I'm not talking about the end."

She was trying to rationalize the irrational result in the language of tennis. This, as Freud might have said, was about her father.

Peter Graf has been living in a prison cell in Mannheim, Germany, since early August, suspected of hiding — with some official permission, maybe — huge chunks of the enormous salary that he began driving his daughter to win when she was 4. This month Graf was questioned by investigators for seven hours.

There has been speculation in Germany that she will be arrested. It is being said that Graf wasn't aware of her father's tax schemes, which is more than possible. Nevertheless, she is out what her game has always pledged her to be: a professional unaffected by the life she has been able to keep private.

"No, I think I was really on the court today," Graf said when asked, essentially, to admit that she is worried. "There is nothing I can blame it on, nothing at all."

But it must have been upsetting that one of her major sponsors, Opel, withdrew its \$1.2 million in annual support this week?

"It's not 'withdraw,'" Graf said, the only time she was riled during a 10-minute

group interview. "It ends this year after 10 years. They are not continuing it, which happens with sponsors."

"Definitely, we feel really bad for her," De Swardt said. "I don't know if I could play tennis if what was going on with me. I respect her for playing now, and I think the majority of players feel really sorry for her and what she's going through. We're trying to give her words of support, to let her know we're there for her, and that this whole nightmare will blow over soon."

Perhaps the most dramatic aspect of the afternoon was how quickly in just 87 minutes of play — the two players became familiar to those watching. The setting was hardly comfortable — muffled acoustics, grimly yellow fluorescent lights, and a huge black curtain along one side of the court. Another match was being played in the same room, though few of the 2,000 or so here were paying it any attention.

Before the match, De Swardt complained about the camera flashes that chase celebrities everywhere. She was buoyed by the memory of her three-set loss to Graf at Wimbledon three years ago, but everyone else knew better: Graf had won 30 straight matches at the Brighton International and six titles.

But the first point was an ace by De Swardt. In the sixth game Graf double-faulted twice as De Swardt broke her in love. De Swardt won seven consecutive games, going a break up in the second set.

Suddenly, although she might have looked ordinary, she was playing enviable tennis — smiling at Graf after an exchange of winners off the net. However, for those familiar with the German way, this cast the fourth game of the second set as the probable turning point in Graf's favor.

Women's tennis is all about Steffi Graf and Monica Seles. It is in orbit around them. It is about them in the same lavish, worshipful and exorbitant way that soap opera revolves around rich and beautiful victims. Except that Seles and Graf rarely lose, except in parts of the plot they cannot get their rackets on.

In this case, when the opponent started smiling, enjoying herself, she seemed to be displaying the weakness Graf likes to exploit most.

As it turned out, De Swardt went on to win six of the seven games that matter most. This is the winner's third tournament indoors, ever. Afterward, true to her character, Graf said, "I don't think I was nervous on the court." But there was no other way to explain the new sympathy of her audience.

## Behind Martinez, Indians March Into the Series



The Indians celebrated not only the 4-0 victory over Seattle, but the franchise's first trip to the World Series since 1954.

By Jennifer Frey  
Washington Post Service

SEATTLE — For more than a year, the Cleveland Indians believed — fiercely, firmly — that they would reach this moment, their seemingly unstoppable march to the World Series questioned by many a soul in their locker room. The Indians arrived in the American League Championship Series with the best team in baseball, a home-built collection of talent that included good defense, great pitching and truly impressive power at the plate.

Their opponents, the Seattle Mariners, arrived with little more than a dream.

Destiny's team beat the dreamers Tuesday night at the Kingdome, where the Indians — powered this time by their marvelous pitching rather than their spectacular offense — celebrated a 4-0 victory and an impending trip to Atlanta, where they will face the Braves in what will be Cleveland's first World Series appearance since 1954.

The Indians lost that series to the Boston Braves. Orel Hershiser, named the ALCS most valuable player after winning Games 2 and 5, will go against Atlanta's Greg Maddux in Game 1 of the World Series on Saturday night in Atlanta.

Fruitless in his search for a victory in his five previous postseason starts (three this month and two with the 1979 Baltimore Orioles), Dennis Martinez, at 40 the oldest pitcher in the major leagues, pitched seven superb innings to lead the Indians.

The combined shutout — Julian Tavarez threw the eighth and Jose Mesa closed the ninth — was only the fourth against the heavy-hitting Mariners this year.

Martinez may be a new comer to this franchise, but he knows how important this moment is to the long-troubled club and to the city of Cleveland.

As the players said in their emotional postgame clubhouse celebration, it's as if this one World Series trip can somehow erase the decades of misery — the 105 losses in 1991, the numerous sixth- and seventh-place finishes in the division, the endless cruel jokes about their city on the lake.

"We were destined to win," said the catcher Sandy Alomar Jr. "I think this ball club has done great all year. We came to the Kingdome and we knew it would be tough. But we knew, deep down, we were going to win."

To do so, the Indians had to beat Randy Johnson, who had all but carried the Mariners through a magical October ride. Four times the Mariners had survived win-or-go-home games here, three times depending on Johnson to earn the victory.

Tuesday night, though, Martinez, who is known as El Presidente, stood taller than the towering Johnson, who did not have enough left in his marvelous left arm.

It was an awkward, unusual eighth inning that ended all the suspense in what had been a tremendous pitching duel (the only run scored up to that point had come from Cleveland in the fifth, and was unearned). That was when Johnson faltered, giving up a leadoff double to catcher Tony Pena, followed by an infield single from Kenny Lofton, who promptly stole second to put the Mariners in a jam.

And both base runners — Ruben Amaro, who pinch-ran for Pena, and Lofton — did not score on a big-time hit from the likes of Carlos Baerga or Albert Belle or Eddie Murray, but

rather on a passed ball that slipped by the Mariners' catcher, Dan Wilson, and wandered far behind the plate.

Johnson stood, almost bewildered, as Lofton passed him, and a few minutes later, he walked from the game disheartened and seemingly oblivious to his Kingdome ovation, a bases-empty homer from Baerga having just provided the last straw.

"I told them, the way Dennis was pitching, we only needed one run to beat them," said Pena, who admitted he felt confident after the Indians took a 1-0 lead after an error by the Mariners second baseman Joey Cora.

That run, though, did not seem to deflate the Kingdome, where the sellout crowd — and the Mariners players — still seemed to believe that their "Refuse to Lose" slogan would forever hold true.

"We have nothing to be ashamed of," the Mariners' manager, Lou Piniella, said after addressing his club.

"I think this was a season where this city proved it can be a great baseball city and this team started to establish a winning tradition of its own," he added.

Certainly, the Seattle faithful did not waver in their support of the Mariners, the packed home standing and cheering long after the players had retreated up the tunnel, and long after the jubilant Indians carried their celebration into a champagne-soaked clubhouse.

For now, the moment belongs to the Indians, and to the city of Cleveland, where all have waited so long for this day.

"I always dreamed I would play in the World Series," Baerga said, and it was impossible to tell whether his eyes were wet from tears or champagne.

"And I always knew I'd get here," he added. "I just did."

## Yo, Toronto! This Is In-Your-Face Hoops

By Anne Swardson  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Less than three weeks before Toronto's new National Basketball Association team begins its first season, ticket sales are soaring, corporate sponsors are lining up and logoed merchandise is selling around the world.

As every school child in Canada knows, a Canadian invented basketball, in 1891, and the game has not been forgotten. Young people are excited by the Raptors, as the franchise is called. Isiah Thomas, the former Detroit Pistons star who is the Raptors' general manager, is mobbed by children whenever he appears in public.

But there is some concern that the cool, distant culture of Canada is not ready for in-your-face professional basketball. Whether the Raptors succeed or fail will depend in part on how Canadians adapt to the blitzkrieg that is pro hoops these days.

Canadians often hold themselves aloof from things that are too American, and little is more American than the current incarnation of the NBA, with its flash, stars and bragadocio.

When the Raptors guard Damon Stoudamire, fresh out of the University of Arizona, told a Toronto press conference recently that he planned on being

the NBA's rookie of the year and mentioned the "greatness" he had achieved at the high school level, Canadian reporters were taken aback.

"We happen to like our athletic heroes to sport a convincing degree of modesty," wrote the columnist Mary Ormsby in the Toronto Star. "The NBA's trash-talking element and the glorification of self — no matter how brutally honest those feelings actually are — will be a hard sell here."

"I don't know if this town is ready for Generation X basketball players; they're Attitude City," said Sam Guha, who does basketball commentary on CBC radio. "A lot of hockey fans here think it's a lot of squeaking shoes and last-minute wins and pitiful cases."

Racially, Toronto, a city of more than 100 ethnic groups, is tolerant. When the basketball world championships were held here in 1994, 300,000 spectators attended, including more than 32,000 for the final between the United States and Russia. But the Canadian character, many here say, is out of sync with the showy self-confidence of the 1990s NBA.

"It may not be sport, exactly, but it is definitely entertainment," commented Maclean's, Canada's national news magazine, after February's All-

Star game in Phoenix.

Even the nature of basketball is un-Canadian. In ice hockey, individuality is minimal; pads and helmets mask identity. In basketball, players are a lot larger and clothes are a lot smaller.

"It's a very sensual sport," said David Peterson, former premier of Ontario and now board chairman of the Raptors. "You can touch 'em, feel 'em, smell 'em. You're quite removed in baseball. Less so in hockey, but it's too cold. Basketball is terribly modern and terribly American."

Before his group began preparing its bid for the franchise, Peterson had never seen an NBA game and knew little about basketball. The opposite was true for the lead partner, John Bitove Jr., whose family made its money in the food services business in Toronto and who spent summers in Indiana, his mother's home state.

Whether it was playing hoops with his cousins or watching the 1972 championship final between the Los Angeles Lakers and New York Knicks, Bitove grew up on the NBA.

He played for his high school team in Toronto, then attended the University of Indiana. He was there in 1981, the year the Hoosiers won the NCAA final — led by Thomas. He and his partners are betting an estimated \$280 million, including a \$125 million franchise fee, that the rest of Toronto will convert to the game once people see the show the Raptors have to offer.

"This won't be a traditional Canadian sporting audience, which sits on its hands and claps plays on both sides," Bitove said. "We won't let them. There'll be too much going on."

The team will have a few Canadian elements: All its preseason games are being played in Canada, despite the fact that one of the players shows any sign of having lived in Halifax, St. John, Saskatoon or Winnipeg. Halifax must have brought good luck to the "home" team: The Raptors won their first preseason game there Saturday night over the Philadelphia 76ers, 120-107.

In Winnipeg, another Canadian innovation will be introduced: The Raptors and the Vancouver Grizzlies, the West Coast expansion franchise, will play for the Naismith Cup, a new Canadian championship trophy named for the inventor of basketball.

Bitove said the team name was purposely designed to have no relation to Toronto or Canada, for instance, in part so that Raptors merchandise can be sold the world over.

So far, indications are that interest is running high. Season-ticket sales are third in the league, both in number and dollar terms. This is despite the fact that buyers of the best seats must pay a "license fee" of up to \$7,500 just for the privilege of paying \$2,839 for 45 games. Single-seat prices range from a high of \$67 to a low of \$8, at least for the first two years, while the Raptors play in SkyDome during construction of a 22,500-seat arena. Raptors officials say that for that money, they will put on a show like Canadians have never seen before.

"We'll be on the edge," Thomas said. "We'll be racing. We'll go as far as our imagination will take us."

## CROSSWORD

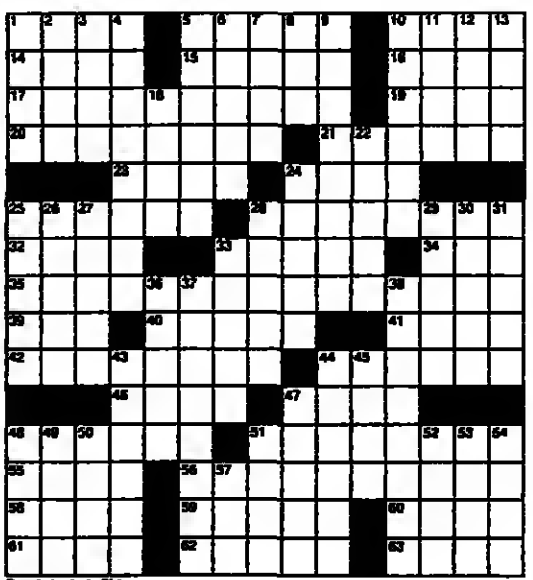
### ACROSS

- 1 "Confound it!"
- 4 Jimmy of "NYO Blue"
- 10 Words of understanding
- 14 Bide

- 15 — dish
- 16 Look furtively
- 17 Start of a riddle
- 18 Ineffectual
- 20 "Thank you" response
- 21 Amatory

- 22 Sports stat
- 24 — Penh
- 25 Baghdad
- 26 Wigwig
- 28 Needing psychiatric help
- 32 Arabic "A"
- 33 County, in England
- 34 Cole Porter was one
- 35 End of the riddle
- 36 Shoshonean
- 40 Texas tourist draw
- 41 Play part, in Paris
- 42 Shell hunter's terrain
- 44 1886 hit — "Love"
- 46 Mystery element
- 47 "Death in Venice" author
- 48 Middy, e.g.
- 49 Star presenter?
- 50 Hi-Ho competitor
- 51 Riddle answer
- 52 Abdu — (first Saudi king)
- 53 Shakespearean misanthrope
- 54 Netman
- 55 Nastase
- 61 "Can do"
- 62 Cotter types
- 63 Staff sign

- 4 Stangy putdown
- 6 Kerplunk
- 9 Whimpers
- 7 Type type: Abbr.
- 8 Essay
- 5 "Yes, ma'am," in Madrid
- 10 Composure
- 11 Pressure
- 12 Sort of, for starters
- 13 Notorious price controllers
- 18 On
- 23 Cry on the Seine
- 24 First-class
- 25 Writer born in Algeria
- 26 Winged
- 27 Out — light
- 28 Stew seasoning
- 29 Parakee
- 30 Gladden
- 31 Eatery
- 32 Bag
- 33 Cornedion Mort and kin
- 34 Wretched
- 35 Sanctuaries
- 40 — for the money
- 41 Dieter's breakfast
- 42 Scottish hit/de
- 43 Judy's girl
- 44 Mayberry tipper
- 51 Sen —, Italy
- 52 Word of legislation
- 53 1813 naval battle site
- 54 Marine hazard
- 57 Conked



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### Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 18

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OOR RODIN ARIA  
MADAM BUTTERFLY  
AMATI BALLASTS  
OLES LEST  
LEAK REHIRE  
ERMAW OWES  
THETROUTQUINTET  
TATE THUGS ESE  
ORSERS VALL RES  
TAEI EYES  
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